Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 309 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"—

EYE-DROP

A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired Watering or Itching Eyes

Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS

PARTING OF WAYS AT BARDOLI?

PROPOSAL FOR CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO WAR

MAHATMA NOT TO COMPROMISE ON NON-VIOLENCE

MAY ABDICATE CONGRESS LEADERSHIP AND LEAD ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDA ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY

BARDOLI, December 29.

After seven days of discussions the Congress Working Committee, it is understood, has arrived at tentative conclusions regarding the present political situation and on the question of the future policy and programme of the Congress.

It is understood that draft resolutions on three subjects are now ready and they need only final touches before they are released to-morrow.

MAHATMA MAY ABDICATE

Though no indication is yet available as to the nature of these resolutions, it is gathered that the Congress position arising out of these resolutions will be materially different from the present one of complete Non-co-operation and Satyagraha and this may lead to Mahatma Gandhi's relinquishing his 'de facto' leadership of the Congress to which he was called at the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in September, 1940.

MAHATMA WON'T COMPROMISE

It is stated that on the question of non-violence Mahatma Gandhi expressed his inability to compromise, but it is pointed out that his relinquishing the leadership of the Congress need not necessarily mean that he would sever all connection with the Congress. On the contrary his advice and guidance would always be available to the Congress.

CONGRESS DEMAND AND WAR.

As regards the political issue, it is understood that the resolution will reiterate the Congress demand for India's Independence.

As regards co-operation in the war efforts it is gathered the Congress attitude will finally depend upon the attitude of the British Government towards the Congress demand and the restatement of the Congress position 'vis-a-vis' the war.

TO OPPOSE ALL WARS.

It is not yet known what is to happen to the Satyagraha movement, but it is suggested that Mahatma Gandhi on his own individual responsibility may exercise freedom of speech to oppose all wars.

One of the factors, which clinched the issue it is learnt was the sharp difference between Mahatma Gandhi and the other members of the Working Committee on the question of opposition to all wars and opposition to this particular war.—A. P.

Mahatma To Submit Statement

BARDOLI, Dec. 29.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned at 6-30 in the evening to meet again to-morrow.

The Committee to-day discussed the draft resolution on the present political situation, which, it is announced, will be released to-morrow afternoon. Gandhiji was present in the afternoon's sitting.

Although the main resolution on the political situation is still on the anvil and is likely to be finally disposed of to-morrow afternoon, the "United Press" learns that incompatible viewpoints on the question of non-violence and of revision of the present Congress policy have not come anywhere near being solved, though it was discussed threadbare for the seventh day in succession. Difference of opinion appears to be prevailing with the approach to the problem, and it is learnt from talks in inner circles of the Congress that there may be a parting of ways with Gandhiji and his present policy.

The "United Press" special correspondent gathers that the main resolution seeks to relieve Mahatmaji of all responsibilities and asserts that the Congress would agree to co-operation in so far as it relates to the defence of India, only if complete independence is granted without undue delay.

It appears Gandhiji may be left free to continue his policy of symbolic protest against all war and to propagate the cult of non-violence in conjunction with protagonists of out-and-out non-violence.

The "United Press" further learns in this connection that Gandhiji has submitted a statement to the Working Committee, which is likely to be released together with the main resolution.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

It is stated that other resolutions before the Committee relate to the A.R.P. organisations and the general duty of Congressmen under the present altered circumstances, which was drafted by Babu Rajendra Prasad. The Committee, it is also learnt, has before it a fourth resolution which deals with the heroic struggle of the Chinese and the Russians and extends its sympathy and moral support to them in their present predicament.

LEADERS' TALKS.

After the termination of to-day's deliberations, several members of the committee busied themselves with group talks in the leaders' camp. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai were among those present. Simultaneous discussions were also held in Gandhiji's camp when Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Acharya Kripalani were closeted for an hour with Gandhiji.

The Working Committee is expected to conclude its sessions on Wednesday, if not to-morrow itself.—

Need Of Change Of Heart

It is understood that the main resolution of the Congress Working Committee will refer to internal situation in the country and to the statements and speeches made on behalf of Britain deny-

(Continued on Page 5.)

BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR A.I.C.C. SESSION

WARDHA, Dec. 29.

Brisk preparations are afoot for the holding of the A.I.C.C. session which begins here on January 15, according to a bulletin issued by the A.I.C.C. Reception Committee.

Accommodation for visitors will be available by tickets. Members of the A.I.C.C. will be provided with free boarding and lodging, while arrangements are being made for visitors to have food and lodging on payment. Members and visitors are advised to bring with them sufficient warm clothing.—A. P.

Russians Capture 106 Villages

Red Army's Dash Into Nazi Regiment's Headquarters

MOSCOW, Dec. 29.

The Soviet night "communique" states, "During December 28 our troops engaged the enemy on all fronts. In a number of sectors our troops engaged in fighting with the enemy continued their advance forward and occupied a number of localities.

Eight German planes were brought down on December 27.

Our losses are three planes. Four German planes were brought down in the vicinity of Moscow."

Soviet units continue to pursue Hitlerite divisions who are retreating from centres of resistance, according to 'Isvestia's' correspondent on the south-western front. "Within six days Red Army units have cleared the Hitlerite invaders from 106 villages."

IN NAZI DEN

On the Kalinin front, says the official Tass Agency, one of our units broke into a village and attacked the headquarters of the 312th Regiment of the 206th German Infantry Division stationed there. Red Army men captured the headquarters file containing secret documents and a large number of officers and men.—

A German communique dealing with the Eastern Front announces 'defensive fighting is continuing with undiminished violence'. Regarding North Africa the communique states, 'the enemy has made contact with German and Italian positions in the Agadebia area.'—Reuter.

Eden's Return From Moscow

Party Of Soviet Trade Union Officials For England

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, is arriving in London within the next few hours on his return from Moscow.

Accompanying Mr. Eden is a party of Soviet Trades Union officials, who will remain some weeks in England.

The Russians who will remain in England for some weeks are headed by M. Shvernik, Secretary to Trades Unions and Madame Nikolayeva, Secretary to the All Union Central Council.

Saw Stalin Five Times

Altogether Mr. Eden saw M. Stalin and M. Molotov five times and some of the talks were equally lengthy as those between M. Stalin and Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman at the time of the September Conference. Both sides are understood to be pleased with the conversations because they achieved what was intended —an open and full discussion of questions of great importance as between the Allies who have already given practical proof of their will to aid each other.

Visit To Front

For Mr. Eden the Moscow visit was mainly working triumph but during his stay he had two breaks from business matters. The first was a visit to the neighbourhood front northwest of Moscow on which he was accompanied by Lt.-Gen. Nye. They had an opportunity to see what was left of the pleasant town of Klin after the German retreat and also to note how inadequately clad for the Russian winter were a small group of new German prisoners with whom they talked and to mark the confidence of young Russian Generals they met.

The second break was on the evening of the following day when M. Stalin entertained the British Delegation and Members of the Embassy to dinner at the Kremlin. The atmosphere was cordial and fitting the amount of work done and good news from the front. The party broke up only in the early hours.

(SEE PAGE 8)

German tanks, motor transport and armoured vehicles are seen ablaze after their capture in Libyan desert.

Fresh Japanese Drive In Central China

Both Sides Suffer Heavy Casualties In Fighting On Yellow River Bank

LONDON, December 29.

A new Japanese offensive in Central China is reported to-day.

A Chungking war 'Communique' says: "Chinese forces are resisting the enemy along the entire northern Hunan front.

Strong Japanese detachments appeared on the south bank of the Yellow River in the vicinity of Kweiyi on Saturday afternoon. By midnight the enemy had brought about 6,000 troops across and was fully engaged by the Chinese. Both sides suffered heavy casualties during this encounter.

Chinese Hold Up Japanese Advance

Successes were achieved on Sunday morning and the Japanese were unable to advance further southwards. Chinese forces had been raining onslaughts on them at every point. The Japanese left flank suffered particularly heavy losses.

PITCHED BATTLE RAGING.

On the North Kiangsi front a pitched battle is raging in the Nanchang area.

Enemy detachment entered Hawan, highway town south of Nanchang, on Saturday afternoon. Continuous battle has been fought on its outskirts. Japanese strength is estimated at 4,000.

Meanwhile enemy's thrust against the Chinese positions at Wyning north-west of Nanchang has been checked after several days' hard fighting. Chinese are sturdily holding out north-east of the highway town.

INVADERS DRIVEN BACK.

On south Anhwei front Japanese have been driven back to their original positions, south-east of Kweichin on the south bank of the Yangtse river.

One enemy detachment has been surrounded by Chinese forces."—Reuter.

Canadian Casualties At Hong Kong

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.

The casualty lists of the Canadian forces in Hong Kong will probably be delayed, the Defence Department states. It is pointed out that all direct communication ceased when Hong Kong passed into enemy hands. Indirect reports are expected from British sources, the statement adds.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

Thursday being New Year Day, the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday.

Japanese Cruiser Hit & Two Ships Sunk

Ipoh Still In Br. Hands

Philippine Cities Heavily Bombed: Fighting On Perak Front In Malaya

LONDON, December 29.

It is learnt in London to-day, that Japanese fighting south of Ipoh does not necessarily mean Japanese have taken Ipoh.

No Jap Landing In Sumatra?

Batavia: A Dutch East Indies official communique states that Japanese landings near Medan in Sumatra have not been confirmed.

A NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES COMMUNIQUE STATES THAT A JAPANESE CRUISER SET ON FIRE BY AUSTRALIAN HUDSON AIRCRAFT.

WASHINGTON:—IT IS STATED THAT UNITED STATES SUBMARINES HAVE SUNK TWO MORE JAPANESE SHIPS. THE TWO VESSELS WERE A JAPANESE TRANSPORT AND A SUPPLY SHIP.

SECOND CITY OF PHILIPPINES HEAVILY BOMBED

MANILA, December 29.

Cebu, the second city of the Philippines, was heavily bombed last Wednesday, it is learned. Many bombers attacked oil tanks and other military objectives around the town, causing huge fires, which raged for several days.

The Official communique states: "Corregidor raided by Japanese planes today for two hours. A number of them was shot down.

There is no material change either in the north or south front today."—Reuter.

In Philippines

Gen. MacArthur has shortened his Philippine defence lines north of Manila reports a War Department Communique on Monday.

The Communique adds that the Japanese have been heavily reinforced.

ALLIED FORCES CONTACT JAPANESE ON PERAK FRONT

SINGAPORE:—To-day's Communique states.

On the Perak front our forces are in close contact with the enemy south of Ipoh.

Elsewhere in Malaya the situation remains unchanged. On the south coast of Kuantan some enemy aircraft bombed and machine-gunned our positions.

No damage or casualties are reported.

RAID ON SARAWAK AERODROME.

Reports regarding Sarawak confirm the Japanese occupation of Kuching medium bombers of the R.A.F. carried out another attack on the aerodrome at Sungei Patani last night causing a number of fires and explosions.

SEVEN ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

Reconnaissances confirm that during the attack on the same target on the previous night seven enemy fighters and three heavy bombers were destroyed. Five other enemy fighters were badly damaged.

Enemy aircraft carried out raids on Medan and Port Swettenham yesterday. Slight damage has been reported. One enemy aircraft was shot down by A. A. fire at Port Swettenham and at least one other damaged.

There was a raid this morning on Kluang aerodrome".

(SEE PAGE 5)

Churchill In Canada

Enthusiastic Ottawa Welcome: Busy Day For British Premier

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.

MR. CHURCHILL AND MR. MACKENZIE KING ARRIVED AT 2-10 P. M. (G.M.T.) BY SPECIAL TRAIN, RECEIVING AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Mr. Churchill reached the Canadian soil early this morning and is expected at Ottawa at 10-0 a. m. He is accompanied by Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Sir Charles Wilson, Brigadier Hallis, Commander Thompson, Wing-Commander Oulton, and a secretarial and clerical staff.

Returning from Washington with him are Mr. MacKenzie King and the Canadian Ministers Col. Ralston, Mr. Power, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Howe.

Mr. Churchill will be met by a representative of the Governor-General and members of the Canadian Cabinet present in Ottawa, the United Kingdom High Commissioner and Ottawa's Mayor.

AT WAR CABINET MEETING

After motoring to Government House, Mr. Churchill is to attend a meeting of the Canadian War Cabinet at 11-30 daylight time. For lunch he will be the guest of Mr. MacKenzie King. Late in the afternoon he is expected to hold a Press Conference and at 20-0 will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Governor-General. A private reception will follow the dinner.

ADDRESS TO SENATORS

Mr. Churchill's address to a combined session of Senators and members of the House of Commons will be at 15-0 daylight time on Tuesday.

Crowds cheered with wild enthusiasm. The train arrived punctually and backed into the station so that Mr. Churchill could step off from the rear in full view of the assembled citizens of Ottawa.

(Continued on Page 5.)

TOKIO-MOSCOW RELATIONS

Japanese Spokesman Says They Are Cordial: Fisheries Convention Talks

TOKYO, Dec. 29.

The present Japanese-Soviet relations are "cordial and we are quite satisfied" stated Mr. Masayuki Tani, the Tokyo Government spokesman to-day.

The relations between the two countries would continue to be regulated by the neutrality agreement, he added. Referring to the Japanese-Soviet negotiations for the conclusion of a permanent Fisheries Convention now in progress at Kuibyshev the spokesman said that it was hoped that the matter would be solved as soon as possible—Reuter.

U. S. SUPPLIES REACH SOVIET PORT

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The first consignment of American supplies provided for by the November agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States has arrived in one of the Soviet ports, states the Moscow radio. The supplies are medical supplies.—Reuter.

HYDARI MAINTAINS STRENGTH

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, who is seriously ill is maintaining his strength. His condition, however, is still causing anxiety.—A. P.

IPOH EVACUATED.

SINGAPORE:—It is indicated that Ipoh has been evacuated and that the Imperial troops have withdrawn and established new positions south of Ipoh.

R.A.F. BOMBS NAZI PORTS

Two Enemy Ships Hit Off Dutch Coast

LONDON, Dec. 29.

R. A. F. bombers last night were again over Germany in force, it is learned in London. The weather was good and the main objectives, Wilhelmshaven and Emden, and industrial districts in the Rhineland were heavily bombed.

DUNKIRK DOCKS BOMBED

Other targets attacked included docks at Dunkirk and enemy aerodromes in Holland.

Coastal Command aircraft made attacks on enemy shipping during the night. Off the Dutch coast two ships were hit with bombs. Fighter Command aircraft on night offensive patrol attacked aerodromes and other targets in Occupied France and Holland.

From these operations seven aircraft of Bomber Command are missing.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (———), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responbility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 10 Lawyers, 8 Graduates, 6 Engineers, 4 Doctors and 12 Overseers to apply for "Terms" to No. 15559, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a shorthand typist for Solicitors office. Apply Box No 15557 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Managers & Clerks on Rs. 50/-, 40/- for new offices establishment in Bombay Presidency. Apply General Business Emporium (India) Delhi. (15560)

Wanted—An English knowing Reader or Sirashtedar having experience of work in Sessions Courts or High Court in Bombay Presidency for service as Reader in the Judicial Branch of Mahekma Khas Idar State. Starting pay up to Rs. 75/- according to qualifications. Knowledge of Gujerati Language essential. Apply with testimonials to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar, (A. P. Rly). (6682)

Wanted for Seth Goculdas Tejpal High School an experienced Gujarati Hindu Teacher, B.A., B.T. or M.A., B.T. or T.D. (London) as Assistant Principal with prospects of Principalship. He must be highly academically qualified, and trained, and in a position to join duty by 1st February, 1942. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualifications, salary expected, etc., to the Secretary, G. T. Charities, 7, Bastion Road, Bombay 1. (15554)

Wanted:—Well English qualified representatives and salesmen and women on Rs. 50/- and Rs. 30/- p. m. for our new branches establishment in Bombay. Apply, the Manager, Victoria Workshop, Roshanara Road, Delhi. (15548)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course, scholarship Rs. 50 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (15173)

Wanted Machine Shop Foreman by an Engineering Workshop, previous experience of at least five years in a similar position essential. Apply with testimonials and salary expected Box No. 6913, "Bombay Chronicle."

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Bungalow valued Rs. 15,000 at Versova (Andheri) to be exchanged with property at Juhu or Bombay. Will pay difference. Give full details Box No. 15564, "Bombay Chronicle."

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Katra Baryan, Delhi. (15553)

Wanted Rubber Hose 1/2 to 1 inch. State make, price and quantity available hose. Apply Box No. 15563, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTIFICATION

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

GAS COKE PRICES

WITH EFFECT from the 1st January, 1942, CONSUMERS are hereby informed that all grades of the Company's GAS COKE and COKE BREEZE will be increased by Rs. 2/- per ton. DOMESTIC GAS COKE in small quantities of less than 10-cwts will be increased by As. 2/- per hundredweight.

WILLIAM T. LANE.
General Manager & Engineer.
6939

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the contract to supply and deliver Chemicals for the Water Supply Plants in the Madras Presidency for a period of one year from 1st January, 1942 to 31st December, 1942.

The tenders will be received up to 4-30 P. M. on 21st January, 1942.

Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which together with tender notice may be got from the Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras on payment of Rupees Five each.

(Sd.) A. R. VENKATACHARYA,
Sanitary Engineer to Govt.
Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Govt., Madras.
Dated 26th December, 1941.
6938

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Deccan)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Osmanshahi Mills Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad-Deccan, on TUESDAY the 13th January, 1942, corresponding to 11th Isfandar 1351 F. at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th Aban 1350 F. (5th October, 1941).
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from the Board under Articles 93 and 101 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
6. The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, will be closed from the 28th December, 1941 to the 13th January, 1942, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent,
for The Industrial Trust Fund, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Dated 20th December, 1941.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad-Deccan, on and after the 9th February, 1942 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th December, 1941, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
(6940)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IN PURSUANCE of Statute 135, Registered Graduates of the University are hereby notified that applications for recording changes if any, in their addresses in the Electoral Roll of Registered Graduates should be made to the Registrar, University of Bombay, not later than the 31st January 1942. Applications received after the said date will not be attended to.

Copies of the existing Roll are kept in all the Colleges affiliated to the University and are available for reference at the Colleges.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1941.
(6917)

Public Notices

FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFT AND REMEMBRANCES

BOOKS

Politics, Poetry, Fiction, Art, Decoration Most up-to-date stocks, attractively displayed accessible, beautiful designs nowhere else available no longer obtainable.

MOST ATTRACTIVE BOOKS ON INDIA BY INDIANS.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE, LTD.,

(Opp. National Bank and Clock Tower) Ash Lane, Fort.

For clients convenience open December 30th and 31st until 8-00 P.M. and every Sunday 10-30 to 1-00.

(6936)

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Deccan.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Azam Jahi Mills Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad-Deccan, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1942, corresponding to 11th Isfandar 1351 F. at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

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3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from the Board under Articles 93 and 102 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
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(6941)

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PLAYED BY
Sardar Akhtar
IN NATIONAL'S
Nai Roshni
Featuring:
HARISH, SUNALINIDEVI, KANAIYALAL, AMAR, HUSN BANU, BHUDO, SANKATHA.
6th WEEK NOW
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
12-30 MATINEE TO-DAY

Ladies know by Intuition What Is Good!
Ladies Crowd to See the 'Anand' Release
Gharki Laj
Now in 11th WEEK!
IMPERIAL
Daily: 1-30, 4, 7, 10 p.m.

By Special Arrangement!
EXTENDED BY PUBLIC DEMAND!!
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DADAR
TO-DAY at 9 p.m.
UDAY SHANKAR
And The Centre Group of 25 Artistes
NEW DANCES! NEW COMPOSITIONS!!
Book in Advance To Avoid Disappointment

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To-day—Shows Nos. 368, 369 and 370.
MINERVA'S HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE
SIKANDAR
Director:—SOHRAB MODI.
17th Grand Week 17th
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Daily 3 Shows: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
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DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
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LAST DAY!
LIFE BEGINS for ANDY HARDY
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In Victor Fleming's Production of
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
TOMORROW MORNING AT 10 A.M.
WILLIAM POWELL MYRNA LOY
in
"I LOVE YOU AGAIN"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

From TO-DAY
Specially for 4 Days
HAPPIEST OCCASION FOR THE HAPPY NEW YEAR.
APOLLO
DAILY AT 4-30, 7 & 10 P.M.
MATINEES ON WED: 31st & THURS. 1st. AT 2 P. M.
The Screen's New Comedy Sensations
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO in
BUCK PRIVATES
WITH THE TOP TUNES OF BOOGIE-WOOGIE RHYTHM GIRLS!
The Andrew's Sisters

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Spell-Bound Audiences at Every Show!
Spellbound with the Sweet Songs, Charming Dances, Spectacular Ensembles and above all the Thrilling Love-Drama of the 'Circo'-Picture.
Tulsi
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Directed by: GUNJAL
Starring The Two New SWEETIES
SHALINI and NEELA
House Full
2nd WEEK
NOVELTY
Daily: 1, 4, 7, 10 p.m.

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SPECIAL SHOW TOMORROW MORNING 10 A. M.
NEW THEATRES popular Present.
"PARICHAYA"
(In BENGALI)
SAIGAL, KANAN
Going so strongly
SHADI
Daly at 4, 7, & 10 P. M.
CHITRA
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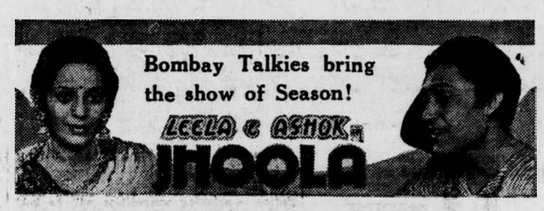
(Free List Entirely Suspended)



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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SONJA HENIE JOHN PAYNE
Sun Valley Serenade
GLENN MILLER AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Opening NEW YEAR DAY:
LAUREL & HARDY in their BEST hit
GREAT GUNS

A Sensational Forecast
UNUSUAL EVENT!!!
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Hindi, Symbol Of Unity

Vinobha Bhave's Convocation Address

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

"India must be like one large family and must be united, and the best method of establishing unity was to have a common language," so observed Mr. Vinobha Bhave delivering the Convocation Address of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Thyagarayanagar.

Mr. Vinobha Bhave said this was his first visit to Madras and he was a "jail yatri," having courted imprisonment thrice. Although the warring nations excepting Japan were christians, they did not stop the war during the Christmas, but Gandhiji had suspended the Satyagraha movement for that period.

HINDI AS COMMON LANGUAGE.

Turning to the question how the Indians did maintain unity, Mr. Vinobha said:—Sanskrit which was the Lingua Franca then had helped them in this task. As time rolled on several other languages arose. But even long after birth of these languages, books intended for All-India consumption were written in Sanskrit. Thus Sankara who belonged to Malabar and should have in the usual course written in Malayalam, realised he was writing for the whole nation and wrote in Sanskrit, the common language of that period. In course of time Sanskrit became the language of the scholars alone and books were written in various provincial languages. This was the beginning of the division of India. It was time that they forgot these divisions. The speaker realised that Sanskrit could not be utilised now for uniting them. Gandhiji therefore adopted Hindi as the common language.

Mr. Vinobha congratulated Hindi Prachar Sabha on its achievement in South India. Ten per cent of the literates among South Indians had learnt Hindi through the efforts of the Sabha. He did not like the quarrel between Hindi and Urdu and did not concede that there was any difference between them.

He reminded Hindi Prachar workers who had taken up this work that they were engaged in spreading the message of love. If an Indian were to be asked as to how many brothers and sisters he had, the reply must be 'the whole world and for the present at least,' 'All the forty crores of Indians." If they did not forget their provincial feelings, they would one day be enveloped in mutual wars as happened in Europe. India must be like one large family and must be united and the best method of establishing unity was to have a common language.

Mr. Vinobha Bhave delivered his address extempore lasting seventy minutes.

Mr. Vinobha Bhave then administered the oath to the graduates and gave them the certificates.

A Hindi exhibition was opened yesterday at the premises of the Sabha by Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee.—A. P.

Karve University Needs Five Lakhs

The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, was started by Professor D. K. Karve, B.A. in 1916 on the model of the Japan Women's University. In 1920, it secured the munificent and princely donation of rupees fifteen lakhs from the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, and it is the annual income of Rs. 52,500, from this donation, that has enabled the University to reach its present position.

In spite of this Public and Government support, the cost incurred in meeting the bare wants of the University is growing every year. The annual income of the University is about Rs. 133,518, but its expenses are Rs. 141,840.

Plots of ground have been purchased from the Government of India for the University and the College in Bombay; but the University has to pay the amount due on the purchases. In order to place the University on a sound financial basis, it is necessary to increase the Permanent Fund. It is proposed to collect a Fund of about five lakhs of rupees for the mentioned above and other cognate objects in the direction of extending the activities of the University.

The public will be glad to note that efforts are being made by the authorities to secure a Charter for the University from the Government.

Indians Draw Both First Prizes

RANGOON, December 28.

Both first prizes of Rs. 1,00,000 each in the Burma State Lottery have been drawn by Indians.

Two Mukherjee brothers working in a Chinese rice mill at Insein have got jointly Rs. 1,00,000 and decided to rebuild one local Pagoda as they are Buddhists and spend a part for the poor. —United Press.

H.E. M. Bonvin, Governor of French India, is expected to visit Chandernagore early next month. He will be accompanied by Madame Bonvin and his Financial Secretary.

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BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Paush Sud 12, 1998
Muslim: Zilhaj 11, 1360
Parsi: Tir 2/, 1311
Sunrise: 7h, 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.
Highтide: 9-26; 23-00
Lowtide: 3-56; 15-48

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CULTURAL GROUP: Miss Ann Desilva, Secretary, Bangalore Workers Theatre, will meet members of the Cultural Group of Bombay Students' Union at the office of the Union, 38, Harvey Road, Chowpatti, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m.

N.K.G.S.B. SANGH: In the Sangh Hall Mr. P. S. Dixit will give a programme of vocal music on the 31st of December at 8-30 p.m. and Mr. Purushottam Deshpande will give another on the 1st of January 1942 at 4 p.m.

SOCIETY OF RETIRED PARSI OFFICERS: Under the auspices of the Society of Retired Parsi Officers and other associations co-operating therewith a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Mysore, on Friday, the 2nd January 1942, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Democracy as a Creed of Life" in Sir Jivanji Modi Hall, Apollo St. Sir Sitaram S. Patkar, Kt., will preside.

KARNATAK YUVAK SANGH: The 3rd and 5th anniversary of the above Sangha and the school respectively will be held together on Thursday the 1st January 1942 at the Forbes Gujerati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. K. Vithalshetty will preside.

B.B. & C.I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION: The 20th annual general meeting of the B. B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union will be held on Monday, the 5th January, 1942, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Beryl House, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Sammelan of present students will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Sjt. Mohanlal D. Desai, B.A., LL.B., will preside.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: Prof. N. S. Narayana Sastry, M.A., of the Psychology Department, Mysore University, will address the Kannadigas of Bombay in Kannada at the premises of the National Kannada Education Society's School, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Under the auspices of the Mysore Association, Bombay, Prof. N. S. Narayanasastri, M.A. of the Psychology Department, Mysore University, will deliver a public lecture in Kannada on "Dreams and their Significance," to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

GURUKULA UNIVERSITY, KANGRI: The selection of new candidates for admission into the Gurukula University, Kangri, this year, will be held during the Easter holidays on the occasion of the Gurukula anniversary. Those who desire to admit their wards should send in their application and obtain sanction at once. Rules, application forms, etc., can be had from the office of 'Gurukula Kangri,' (Saharanpur).

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED (BOMBAY BRANCH): The Muhurat ceremony of the Bombay Branch of the National Security Bank Ltd, will be held at 'Dhun Noor,' Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Held Over 11th WEEK

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TO-DAY MATINEE at 1 p.m.
DAILY at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road to Zanzibar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sun Valley Serenade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Life Begins for Andy Hardy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Reluctant Dragon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Aloma of the South Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Sajjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
WEST END—"Sangam". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tufail". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO SIR C. V. RAMAN

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, a public reception will be accorded to Sir C. V. Raman, the eminent Indian Scientist, at South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Brahmanwada, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m (S.T.). Sir C. V. Raman will visit the premises of the South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matunga, at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal

In aid of the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, Bombay, a variety entertainment will be held at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday, 31st inst. at 9 a.m. And a three-act Marathi play, "Udyacha Sansar" will be staged at the same place on Thursday, January 1, 1942, at 9 a.m.

Buy A Ticket And Help The Charkha Movement

The Hon. Secretary of the Charkha Section of the South Indian Association, Bombay, writes:—

The Charkha Section of the South Indian Association, Bombay, completes the first year of its inauguration on the 5th January 1942. During the one year of its existence it has been conducting spinning classes and demonstrations, Khadi-hawking and allied activities. The usefulness of the activities of the Section has been generally recognised and needs extension. But without adequate funds it has not been possible to carry on the activities on any large scale. On the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the section, therefore, "Punarjanman," a social drama in Tamil, will be staged at the Khalsa College Hall near King's Circle, Matunga (G.I.P.) on Sunday, the 4th January, 1942, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the Section. It is to be hoped that South Indian friends will patronise the play in large numbers and thus help the Charkha movement which the Association is trying to popularise.

SPINNING COMPETITION AT SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCN.: In celebration of the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Charkha Section of the South Indian Association, a spinning competition will be held at the Association premises, Telang Road, Matunga, on Sunday, January 4, between 8 and 9 a.m. Intending competitors are requested to give their names at the association, or Charkha Club, Nappoo Hall, or the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar at Matunga. Competitors have to bring their own Charkhas and Winders.

GOLD & SILVER EMPLOYEES' UNION, BOMBAY: The adjourned general body meeting of the Gold and Silver Employees' Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Hirabaug, C.P. Tank, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Wadekar will preside and Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, V. G. Nimbkar, Mussadkar, Shankar Rao Pisat and others will speak.

Use Of Bentley Code In Telegrams

A telegraph notification says:

"With effect from 1st January, 1942, use of Bentley's complete code phrase will be allowed in telegrams to and from Belgian Congo, including Ruanda and Urundi (East Africa) on the following conditions.

(1) Neither private supplements for numerical equivalents of phrases of this code will be allowed.

(2) These telegrams should bear instruction "Bencom" in preamble.

(3) These telegrams should be signed by the name of the sender.

Telegrams for Muscat, Sharuam, Kuwait and Barhain will be forwarded via "IRC" since no route is available for Muscat or Barhain via Karachi".—A.P.

Circulating Library In Santa Cruz

With a view to make the books easily and speedily available to the students and to the general public Mr. L. B. Wadhwani, a collegian, has started a suburban circulating library at his own residence at Tagore Road corner, North Avenue, Santa Cruz. This library contains over 3,000 books on varied subjects like fiction, politics, psychology, health and sex, commerce, philosophy, astrology, etc. About 100 periodicals and magazines are also available.

RANGOON LESSON What Best To Do To Avoid Casualties In Air Raids

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The air raid on Rangoon on December 23, 1941, was made by a large force of bombers escorted by fighters and was clearly aimed at the civilian population, states a Communique.

A very high proportion of the Japanese aircraft are known to have been brought down.

Casualties were fairly heavy, where people came on to the streets and extremely light, where they took cover either in their houses, or in trenches or in shelters.

In one quarter where the population obeyed orders and took cover there was no death and only a very few were slightly injured.

The experience of Rangoon shows the vital importance of taking cover at once. Casualties due to fragments of bombs would have been much lighter had orders been complied with by the public immediately the warning signal was given.

The Government of India cannot too strongly impress on all concerned that the safest course for them is to remain in their houses, or, if outside, to take shelter.

Where it is possible dig even a shallow trench inside the house or courtyard and stay in this with the bed or table over it. This will afford protection.—A. P.

BAKRI-ID IN BOMBAY.
Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi reading the "Khutba" at Azad Maidan.

MARATHI NATYA SAMMELAN Atre's Suggestions For Revival Of Stage

The 32nd session of the Marathi Natya Sammelan is being held since Saturday last with a programme of interesting items for three days.

The Saturday day Session of the Conference was held in the pandal in front of Wilson High School, Bombay.

Mr. Vartak is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Acharya Atre, the President.

Mr. Vartak in his welcome speech referred to the national importance of the stage and the causes of its present decline and offered suggestions for the regeneration of Marathi stage.

Acharya Atre, in his presidential address said that the world itself was transformed into a big stage during recent years for the blood thirsty dictators and the common people were merely passive spectators. Celebration of a Natya Sammelan as the one they were having on such was like playing cricket in the true sportsmanlike spirit by the English cricketers unmindful of the shower of bombs overhead.

The world at this juncture, he added, was suffering from the lack of really good and great artistes, actors and dramatists and the spells of the past masters were not yet dispelled. That this was not only true in the case of English stage but also of the Marathi stage.

BIRTH OF MARATHI DRAMA

While narrating the history of the Marathi stage he referred to 1843 as the age of the late Vishnudas Bhave (of Sangli), father of the Marathi drama, and to Sangli as the birth place of Marathi drama.

He paid eloquent tributes to Anna Saheb Kirloskar, who popularised the Marathi drama and to various great dramatists and actors who contributed a great deal to the growth and development of the Marathi stage.

He further narrated the history of the Marathi stage as full of glorious and interesting incidents.

He referred to the causes of the present decline of the Marathi stage since the advent of the silver screen, but held that it was a temporary phase.

Screen he said was lifeless and unappealing to the imagination of the audience and that the drama though unreal yet was a live thing.

He made suggestions for the regeneration of the Marathi stage or drama by its active inclusion in the schemes of society and education.

Kher's Proposed Tour In Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 29.

Mr. B. G. Kher, President, Adi Vasi Seva Mandal with some members of the Mandal is to start on an extensive tour in the partially excluded areas of the Thana District with a view to see personally the condition of the aborigines in the areas, and thus to undertake definite schemes of service to improve their condition.

The tour will begin on December 30 and will continue upto January 4.

Earthquake Shock At Quetta

QUETTA, Dec. 29.

Quetta experienced an earthquake shock of moderate intensity this morning at 7-20 a. m. walls shook and doors and windows rattled.

No loss of life or damage is yet reported.—A. P.

Essential Services Ordinance

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The Essential Services (maintenance) Ordinance has been made applicable to "employment in connection with the regulation, construction, maintenance or operation of a Federal Railway, not being employment under the Crown", the Central Government being of the opinion that this class of employment is "essential for securing the defence of British India and the efficient prosecution of the war and for maintaining supplies and services necessary to the life of the community."

ID PRAYERS AT AZAD MAIDAN

Chundrigar Urges Gathering To Emulate Spirit Of Sacrifice

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Allah-o-Akbar" this cry went up from thousands of Muslims who assembled this morning at the Esplanade Maidan to offer congregational prayers on the occasion of the Bakri-Id prayers.

Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khojandi, who led the prayers, in his sermon recalled the significance of the day's celebration. The day was observed in commemoration of the supreme sacrifice of the Prophet Abraham, who did not hesitate to offer his only son Ismail in sacrifice.

The Prophet Abraham had a dream in which God asked him to sacrifice the thing most precious to him, that is, his son. It was a terrible ordeal,—the sacrifice of his only son, but divine injunctions must be carried out and Abraham willingly decided to offer his son.

At the eleventh hour, his son was miraculously saved by divine intervention. In commemoration of this event, Mussalmans had been observing the day ever since.

Mr. I I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, who unfurled the Muslim League flag, in a short speech recalled the glorious days of Islam and remarked that the past glory was due mainly to the infinite capacity of the Muslims for offering sacrifice. Without sacrifices nothing great could be achieved and it was therefore essential that they should be prepared for sacrifice. He appealed to those present to follow the lead of the Muslim League.

Among those present were the Consuls for Egypt, Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran.

Muslims, also assembled in open spaces in other parts of the city and offered prayers.

At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

About a lakh of Muslim gathered this morning at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument on the maidan to say prayers on the occasion of "Id-ul-Azuha". Maulana Azad Sobhani led the prayer.

Similar congregational prayers were also held at different mosques and parks in the city.—A. P.

At Bhopal

BHOPAL, Dec. 29.

Id-ul-Zuha prayers were offered to-day by thousands of Muslims at Idgahs and mosques throughout the State.

Special prayers were offered for the speedy and complete Allied victory, safety of Islamic countries and extermination of the forces of the Axis.

Owing to war developments His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal did not hold the usual Durbar and all other formal ceremonies observed in the past were also dispensed with.—A. P.

At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Dec. 29.

Id-ul-Zuha passed off peacefully in Peshawar to-day. At the Idgah a congregation of over 30,000 said prayers in the morning.—A. P.

In The Punjab

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Special prayers for the victory of the Allies marked the celebration of Id-ul-Zuha in Lahore. Congregational prayers were offered in all principal mosques. The biggest congregation in Lahore numbering 100(000 was at the Badshahi Mosque where Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, and other leading Muslims were present.

Reports of the peaceful celebration of the Bakr-Id have also been received from mofussil areas.—A. P.

NEW DELHI Dec. 29.

Mr. J. N. Sukthankar, I.C.S., at present Tea Controller for India is expected at Delhi on Tuesday to take up his new appointment of Wheat Commissioner in India.—A. P.

Jinnah At Nagpur 'Id' Prayers

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Over six thousand Muslims offered Id prayers at Kasturchand Park this morning, prominent members of the Muslim League being present.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing the congregation urged the Muslims to maintain unity and added that if they followed his advice they need fear none.

Prayers were offered wishing long life for Mr. Jinnah.—United Press.

FILMING OF CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE A Correction

We are informed by Mr. K. S. Hirlekar and Dr. P. V. Pathy that the news about the filming of Bardoli and the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress broadcast by the United Press and published in our issue of the 29th inst. is not correct. The Indian Screen Service started by them some years ago, was, they say, exclusively allowed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, to film various scenes connected with the short topical about Bardoli and its historic role in the place of India. Messrs. Hirlekar and Pathy have completed the film and returned to Bombay and expect to release the film shortly.

Benares Hindu University

The Registrar of Benares Hindu University writes:—As a very special case this year the Syndicate of the Benares Hindu University at its meeting held on 22-12-41, has been pleased to extend the last date for submission of applications for all the University Examinations.

Applications from private candidates and ex-students will now be received till 15-1-'42, provided a delay fine of Rs. 10 is also paid along with the respective examination fees. Those students whose examination fee has already been received but have been refused permission to appear in the 1942 Examination owing to some flaw in their application forms, can now be admitted, provided they pay the fine and submit a fresh form correctly filled up.

It is learned that the Viceroy will lay the foundation stone of the Indian Seamen's Home at Calcutta in the first week of January. The Home is expected to house 3,000 seamen and is estimated to cost about 25 lakhs of Rupees.

On The Air

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

Delhi 1—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Bhajans. 5-20 Gauhar Sultan. 5-30 Nasir Khan. 5-45 Barwa. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Miss Munni. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 1941 Ki Kahani. 8 Miss Munni. 8-10 Gauhar Sultan. 8-15 Then and now. 8 8-30 All-India Table Tennis Championships. 8-45 Malobia Kedara. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Bhajans. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Badla. 10-15 Nasir K... 10-30 Chandrakaus

Bombay 1—Programme

244 metres (1.231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Flute recital. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Rafique Ghaznavi. 9-30 Shivkumar Shukla. 9-50 Air Sextet. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi songs. 12-45 Marathi songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati songs 1-15 Hindustani songs. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 S. M. Mayckar. 5-15 Kannada song. 5-25 Ghulam Rasool. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Instrumental Trio. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 S. N. Chapekar. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 The Layman's Economist. 7-15 Rafique Ghaznavi. 7-30 Shiv Kumar Sukla. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Brahmanand Bhajan. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Japan looks South 4 8-45 At a quarter to..... 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Karen Maitre. 10-15 Ernst Politzer

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Flute recital. 8-10 Ghulam Rasool. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Air Chorus party. 9 Dhun. Bhairavi. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 S. M. Mayekar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval. 89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7 30 p.m. Commercial news. 7 45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Ghulam Rasool. 9-20 Shivkumar Shukla. 9-40 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 10-30 S Parsekar.

V. J. T. Institute

The following appointments are made on the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for a period of three years with effect from January 1, 1942:—

Chairman: Mr. P. B. Advani
Members: Mr. A. S. Trollip, Mr. G. R. Paranjpe, Dr. K. Venkataraman, Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Mr. Neville Wadia, Mr. N. V. Modak, and Sir Frederisk Stones

AIR RAID!

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The Bombay Chronicle

MINIMUM DEMANDS

The Liberals have always been among the most moderate alike in their political demands and in the means of achieving them. But at the present critical juncture they and the Non-Party Conference have made a fair approach to the Poona offer of the Congress, though so far they have both been content with issuing paper resolutions and reiterating them at conveniently long intervals The principal resolution of the Liberal Federation at Madras reiterates and amplifies that of the last session at Calcutta. Protesting against the exclusion of India from the scope of the Atlantic Charter, the resolution demands an immediate declaration that "India will enjoy the position of equality in regard to both status and functions with England and the Dominions within a period not exceeding two years after the conclusion of the war." The Congress, it will be remembered, demands a declaration conceding India's right to complete independence, to be enforced immediately after the war. Few, if any, will make a difference between independence and a status equal to that of England or object to a period of two years to inaugurate the new Constitution.

Wanted Control Over Defence

Both the Congress and the Federation refuse to be content with a mere declaration of any kind about the future. As an earnest of the promise for the future and to be able to discharge their duties to the country satisfactorily, they both demand an immediate reconstruction of the Viceroy's Council. The Federation insists that "the Executive Council should consist entirely of non-official Indians who should take charge of all portfolios including those of Defence and Finance and that the reconstructed Government should deal with all questions of policy on the basis of joint responsibility, and the British Government should not ordinarily interfere with any policy that has the support of the Indianised Executive and the Central Legislature." Liberally interpreted, this is not materially different from the Poona formula of a National Government such as "will command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature". The plea urged by some that the proposed change is most risky in respect of Defence in the midst of the war is dismissed by the Liberal Federation which declares that for the sake of efficiency itself and "for making adequate preparations for the security of India it is essential that the Defence portfolio should be entrusted to an Indian who commands the confidence of the people". In supporting this demand Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru rightly pointed out that "so far the shaping of policies had been in the hands of persons who were not sympathetic to our aspirations or unable to understand our problems from the national point of view". Hence, he said, the demand that steps should be taken even at this stage to secure the safety of India by entrusting it to a representative India.

Freedom Essential

The main question now is whether demands like these with the clear implication of whole-hearted participation in war will be revived by the Congress and be accepted by Government. The latter have not yet shown the slightest indication of their willingness to accept the demands in any circumstances. And on account of this and the controversy about non-violence the Working Committee has taken much time to arrive at any definite decision about the Poona offer. The latest messages from Bardoli give the welcome news that the Congress position arising out of draft resolutions approved by the Working Committee will be materially different from the present one and that, in effect, the Poona offer may be revived. But even if the Committee does not revive the Poona offer in any form, that is no reason why Government should not accept the demands of the Liberal Federation and the Non-Party Conference. These demands are inherently sound and are in no way vitiated by their not being acceptable to the Congress. Government, who hoped to get more public support to war effort by extending the Viceroy's Council, can naturally get far more support if they accept the above demands. Moreover, that way they would be doing bare justice to the people. Nothing but the touch of real freedom will enthuse the people and embolden them to plunge into the war with all their might.

Stalin-Eden Meeting

The Stalin-Eden meeting in Moscow, though not so dramatic as the Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Washington, will prove equally fruitful. Mr. Eden is, of course, no stranger at the Kremlin, he being the only British Minister to visit M. Stalin in the pre-war era. It is pointed out that the present visit of the British Foreign Minister was actually arranged before the Japanese Pacific Blitz began. The problems of the Far East must have, however, figured prominently on the agenda of the meeting. The joint Anglo-Soviet communique observes that "the Moscow conversations constitute a new forward step towards closer collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain". This collaboration is but will also necessarily extend to the post-war establishment of the new order not only in Europe but also in the whole world. For, if the war is to be waged as one and indivisible, so also will the peace that follows after the war. Now that the leaders of the Allied front have contacted each other—we must not forget the Chiang-Kai-Shek-Wavell talks also in this connection—we may look forward to the early setting up of a Supreme War Council. That is an obvious desideratum to-day and the sooner it is established, the nearer will be the ultimate triumph of the democracies.

Pledge To Philippines

President Roosevelt has sent a message to the people of the Philippines, pledging that "their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected." "The entire resources in men and material of the United States stand behind that pledge," he added. The President's message must have come as a timely ray of hope to the people of the Philippines at a time when all seems to be dark around them. Manila is in grave peril and the entire Island has been suffering the ravages of the terrible triple Japanese attack. "In this great struggle of the Pacific", says President Roosevelt, "the loyal Americans of the Philippine Islands are called upon to play a crucial role. They have played and are playing their part with the greatest gallantry." This is a well deserved tribute, for the Filipinos have fought against heavy adds with exemplary courage and heroism. And in this grim hour when their freedom is menaced by an unscrupulous enemy, they deserve all the sympathy and moral support they can get from lovers of freedom and democracy all the world over. To the United States, of course, they must look for much more than moral support; they look for protection.

Frankly Speaking

Importance Of Libyan Campaign

Sir Gerald Campbell, the head of the British Information Services, paid a glowing tribute to the Indian soldiers in Libya who, according to him, "have done a great deal to upset the legend of the invincibility of the German Panzer divisions." The brilliant Libyan campaign is, indeed, a feather in the cap of the Allied High Command in the Middle East. As Field Marshal Smuts has occasion to remark in his message to General Auchinleck, "it is the finest Christmas box you could have given us and the whole Empire. Knowing your difficulties and anxieties, my rejoicing is all the greater at this blow which is sending Italy and Germany reeling from Libya. Your success is welcomed as an augury for the success of the larger enterprises which await you. The Army of the Middle East has reason to be satisfied and proud of its heroic achievement in rounding off 1941 with this resounding victory." The Libyan campaign is a most important factor in the war and much satisfaction has been felt at Mr. Churchill's remarks made in Washington that any diversion of strength from the Middle East to the Far East would be a mistake.

Drug Manufacture In India

It is said that India is now almost self-sufficient in her medical requirements; and in his presidential address at the All-India Medical Conference held at Hyderabad, Deccan, the other day Dr. K. S. Ray naturally asked how, if this was possible in the unsettled conditions of war, we could not do so before. The only answer is that war conditions compelled Government to discover drugs here which they needed but were no longer easily available from Britain. However, we endorse Dr. Ray's appeal to Government to see that, when the war ceases, adequate measures are taken to save these new industries in the face of post-war competition. If doctors, chemists and businessmen combine to support the drug industries, these will be in a stronger position to face any competition.

Harijans In Services

At various Harijan conferences Government are being asked to appoint Harijans in the services on a population basis. Appointments on communal lines are unwise for various reasons, but they are common enough for several communities more or less on a population basis. The rule or practice should in fairness be extended to Harijans, it being always understood that certain minimum qualification is necessary for posts of every class. Where Harijans possessing the minimum qualification are not available in sufficiently large numbers, they should be encouraged with special scholarships to acquire them. The appointment of Harijans in large numbers in the various services is calculated to ameliorate their condition, to raise their morale and to remove untouchability itself.

Charcoal Prices In Bombay

The Bombay Government have done well to arrange for better arrival of charcoal wagons in Bombay city. They expect that charcoal should now be available in the city for not more than fifteen annas per maund. This is a high price even under war conditions, but during the last few days the price went up to Rs. 1-8 per maund. If it is not immediately brought down to fifteen annas or less, Government ought to take steps to prevent further profiteering. Large quantities of charcoal are available in the district of Thana, if only better roads are constructed and other transport facilities are given by Government.

Indian Women's University

The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thakersey Indian Women's University, founded by Prof. Karve twenty-five years ago, is now making efforts to secure a charter from Government. Its pioneer work in imparting, through the mother tongue, secondary and collegiate instruction specially suited to the needs of Indian women has won due recognition from the public all over the country and the Government and local bodies of this Province. Its getting a charter is now a question of time and funds. It has to add to its permanent fund and otherwise place its finances on a sounder basis. To this end it is making efforts to collect Rs. 5 lakhs. This is not too large a sum for an institution like this or the philanthropists of Bombay. It is to be hoped that the latter will contribute the amount soon and enable the workers of the University to concentrate their energies on purely educational work.

SCANDAL

"Ah! many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief than these utterers of forged tales, coiners of scandal, and clippers of reputation."
SHERIDAN,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

Bardoli Indicts Rajpipla Durbar

Support To Resistance Against Suppression Of Lok Sabha: Inhuman Treatment Of State Prisoners Condemned

The following resolution was passed by the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference, on December 26, 1941, at Bardoli:—

"The Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference has learnt with surprise of the action of the Rajpipla Darbar in declaring the Rajpipla Lok Sabha as an unlawful organisation. No 'prima facie' reasons even are given for this action infringing the elementary rights of the people of the State.

The Committee is informed and has reason to believe that the Lok Sabha was carrying on perfectly peaceful and constitutional activities and had given no reason whatever, even from the point of view which unfortunately prevails in the Indian States, for any interference with its normal activities.

The Darbar has further cancelled the Sanads of four prominent lawyers for participation in the constitutional activities of the Lok Sabha, and has prohibited the publication of two periodicals published by the Lok Sabha.

Thus the Darbar has attempted to prevent all normal and constitutional political activities on behalf of the people of the State. Such an intrusion and suppression cannot be tolerated by the people and has to be resisted.

The Standing Committee expresses its appreciation, therefore, of the decision of the Lok Sabha to resist peacefully this unwarranted and improper action of the Darbar and to vindicate the people's right to civil liberty, more especially of organisation, assembly and free speech and publication, and other constitutional activities.

The Committee is of opinion that the Lok Sabha had no alternative left but to resort to Satyagraha in defence of these cherished objectives. The Committee notes that in resorting to individual Satyagraha the Lok Sabha has endeavoured to limit the scope of the struggle. The Committee sends its congratulations to the people of the State and trusts that their suffering and sacrifice in the cause of freedom will meet with success.

The Committee has learnt with regret that the State prisoners in the Rajpipla jails are being treated in a manner wholly contrary to the dictates of humanity and civilized behaviour. The Committee understands that not only are the State jails administered under old and thoroughly out of date rules, but even the existing rules are not followed in so far as the State prisoners are concerned.

Such treatment of peaceful Satyagraha prisoners, who have courted imprisonment for the cause of the people's freedom, is not only highly improper but also brings discredit to the whole administration of the State.

The Committee hopes that the State authorities will adopt humane and civilised methods that the State authorities will revise their antiquated jail rules as well as their application as speedily as possible.

STUDENTS ASSERT INDIA IS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

All-India Conference Formulates Demands And Draws Up Charter Of Student Rights And Duties

PATNA, December 29.

The All-India Students' Conference concluded its deliberations last evening after adopting a number of resolutions.

The first of these resolutions on the national struggle stated: "While maintaining their separate identity the students should identify themselves with the national struggle collectively as far as possible, resisting all attacks on their civic and academic rights, liberties and also co-operating within their own spheres with other organisations in the achievement of freedom.

The resolution further viewed "with alarm the intense repression that has been launched against the students and which has manifested itself in the shape of arrests, detention and searches under the cover of the Defence of India Rules.

The resolution asserted that the student movement was an integral part of the national movement and as such they had to play an important role in the struggle for national liberation.

NATIONAL UNITY

Another resolution on national unity said that India was one and indivisible and that the political and administrative unity achieved in this ancient land was based upon a real cultural, social and economic unity produced by centuries of natural historical development. The resolution, while admitting that cultural freedom was necessary for the growth of this future common culture, warned the students of India against the misguided attempts to divide India into cultural zones with the right to separate on the ground that India was not one nation. The resolution deplored the communal differences and occasional communal outbursts in the country which were the product of the disastrous imperialist handling of an easily soluble social problem and domination of life in this country by vested interests.

A third resolution on unity among students' movement reiterated its desire for a united students' movement and noted with concern that the earnest efforts in this direction had not borne any fruit.

STUDENTS AND WAR

The resolution on war maintained that its imperialist character had not changed and called upon the students to work for a new social order based on peacefulness and democracy wherein the recurrence of such war would be impossible in future and the exposition of man by man and nation by nation would cease.

STUDENTS' DEMANDS

A lengthy resolution on students' demands opined that it was only on the basis of students' demands that a real students' movement could be built up, and therefore, directed the Provincial Students' Federations, to intensify their struggle for the fulfilment of their demands. The resolution demand reduction in tuition, hostel and examination fees, complete freedom of thought, speech and association in and outside education institutions, that the administration of educational institutions, particularly universities, should be democratised and that an exhaustive scheme should be drafted by the Government for the relief of unemployment among the educated classes and that it should be immediately put into practice.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the President, in his concluding remarks said: "We are on the parting of ways. The international situation is fast developing day by day. No one can say what will happen tomorrow. It is at this time that the Congress should keep clear from all parliamentary activities and should greatly stiffen the struggle. To compromise is to obstruct the progress of the country."—A. P.

Shortage Of Water In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the control the Municipal authorities have introduced over the distribution of supply of fresh water to this great city, while I quite appreciate the precautionary measures they have adopted, in my humble opinion, it will not be too much if they become a bit more liberal on Sundays and holidays when people are naturally inclined to be masters of their own time and thus indulge in being out of their residence long time in the morning as well as night, or keeping late at everything. I mean if on these days the supply is stopped at 11 a.m. instead of at 8-30 a.m. as at present, it is not likely to prove a great wastage, though a whole time supply, of course at low pressure would sure to be a boon.

I hope the authorities concerned will give heed to this reasonable suggestion.

Yours, etc.,
M. T. DEWASTHALEE.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

And all that glitters is not guilt.

* * *

How easy it is to tell others that it's no use to worry!

* * *

The world has no love for the lover who loves only himself.

* * *

After some men get a start in life they don't know when to stop.

* * *

It sometimes happens that one's past is an ever-present difficulty.

* * * *

Did you ever see a free show that didn't have some kind of collection attached to it?

Threat To British Govt.

No Change Of Policy Without League's Consent

NAGPUR, (By Mail)

The following is the full text of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Muslim League on the political situation:

"The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim league has read with satisfaction statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 15th December 1941 at Calcutta reaffirming the policy enunciated in the declaration of the 8th August, 1940, which laid down inter alia the following principle for the future constitution of India:—"There are two main points which have emerged. On those two points His Majesty's Government now desire me to make their position clear. The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future constitutional scheme. It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude the examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plan on which it is based. His Majesty's Government's concern that full weight should be given to the views of minorities in any revision has also been brought out. That remains the position of His Majesty's Government it goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government, whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government."

His Excellency further made it clear in the declaration of 8th of August 1940 that it was for the representatives of India themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement firstly on the form which the post-war representative body should take and secondly upon the principles and outlines of the constitution itself. This policy of the British Government was re-affirmed by the Secretary of State for India in his speech during the debate in the House of Commons on 22nd of April, 1941 in the following words "that the framework of India's future constitution should be devised by Indians themselves and not by this House. That was a far reaching and indeed revolutionary announcement, the full importance of which has not I think even yet been fully appreciated either in this country or in India. More important in this connection is the stipulation itself and also the body which is to frame it must be the outcome of agreement between the principal elements in India's national life. That is the essential pre-requisite to the success of the future constitution."

LEAGUE SATISFIED

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in their meeting held on 22nd September 1940, expressed their satisfaction at the declaration as principles enunciated therein covered consideration of the demand of the Mussalmans for division of India which was made long before the declaration at Lahore on 23rd of March, 1940, and is popularly known as the Pakistan Scheme.

Since then, responsible Ministers of the Crown Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India and Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister, have from time to time amplified and confirmed the policy underlying declaration thereby assuring the hundred millions Mussalmans of India that the British Government was fully alive to the realities of the political situation in India and realised that any decision opposed to the natural aspirations of the Mussalmans as a separate entity would hasten a catastrophe and make peaceful administration impossible.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

The Working Committee however, are deeply concerned and alarmed that while the policy of the British Government still remains the same as laid down in the declaration of 8th of August 1940, there is a growing tendency in a section of the British Press and politicians who, under the stress of war against the Axis Powers and the entry of Japan in the arena are urging the Government to undertake revision of the policy hitherto followed and to start a policy of appeasement of the Congress by making a fresh declaration in utter disregard of previous statements and promises to the Mussalmans of India and in ignorance of the nature and extent of the political, religious and cultural differences existing between the major communities in India, viz. Hindus and Muslims. The Working Committee, therefore consider it necessary to warn the British public and the Government that any departure from the policy and solemn declaration of the 8th of August 1940 and pledges given therein to the Mussalmans would constitute a gross breach of faith with Muslim India and that any revision of policy or any fresh declaration which adversely affects the demand of Pakistan or proceeds on the basis of a Central Government with India as one single unit and the Mussalmans as an All-India Minority shall be strongly resented by the Muslims, who will be compelled to resist it with all the force at their command, which would at this critical junction among other things, necessarily result in serious impediment of the country's war efforts which have so far been largely carried on with the help and support of Mussalmans, because of the policy and attitude hitherto adopted by the Muslim League in order not to embarrass or impede war efforts so far as possible.—A. P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The occasion requires that active efforts should be made by Government to bring those communities together which have been drifting apart rather than take steps which might still further widen the gulf between them. If all portfolios were held by Indians at the Centre or if responsible ministers were at the helm of affairs in the provinces they might have been guilty of mistakes and blunders but they could not have done worse or made greater mistakes and blunders than are being committed day after day by the so-called trained administrators. It is time Mr. Churchill woke up to the reality of the situation in India."

—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

* * *

Speaking at the Liberal Federation, Pandit Kunzru said that they heard a good deal about the goodwill of the British generally, and Parliament in particular, towards India, they were "wondering why that goodwill was not translated into action."

If they were not Liberals, they would not be wondering at all. Then they would know!

* * *

On behalf of the Liberals, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy declared: "We would leave no stone unturned....."

Then, of course, they may be able to bring about a change of heart in the British Government.

* * *

"Bhagalpur", says a report, "is fast returning to normal now that the Mahasabha session has concluded."

But the Government of Bihar has not yet returned to normal.

* * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who had talks with the Hon. Dr. Raghavendra Rau, Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed and Hon. Mr. Aney is reported to have come to New Delhi "on private business."

How very private business? one may ask.

* * *

BENGAL CABINET FACES NEW DIFFICULTIES

—Headline.

In other words, old difficulties face the Bengal Cabinet.

* * *

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

An appeal to all sections of the Ahloowalia community to grip up their loins and come in the vanguard for the defence of the motherland was made by Sardar Atmasingh, in course of his Presidential address at the All-India Ahloowalia-Kshatriya Conference held at Sialkot.—A. P.

How Hitler will be terrified when he gets to know of the Ahloowalia's gripping up their loins!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The partition of Burma has been annulled and the defence of Burma has been placed under the Commander-in-Chief of Indian forces.

(2) The All-India Trade Union Congress session which was to be held in Calcutta will now be held in New Delhi under the auspices of Mr. Aney.

(3) Mr. M. A. Jinnah has received a Christmas present from Mr. Fazlul Haq but declines to reveal the nature of the present.

(4) The Muslim League has added "adherence to the August Declaration" to Mr. Jinnah's original Fourteen Points.

(5) Sir Robert Brooke-Popham has really been promoted for his brilliant strategy in the Far East.

* * *

Mrs. Robinson, on the eve of a dinner-party, warned her butler on no account to offer wine to Mrs. Young, one of the guests.

The dinner passed off successfully but afterwards when the ladies were in the drawing-room, Mrs. Young remarked to her hostess:—

"I don't want to be personal, but I should like to know why I was ignored so pointedly when the wine was being handed round?"

"Oh" said the hostess, "I told the butler about that I knew you had joined the Temperance League."

"But," said the guest "it wasn't the Temperance League I joined —it was the Morality League."

"So stupid of me, dear", was the reply, "but I knew you had given up something."

Vaagso Island Stormed

Daring British Attack On Norwegian Coast

EIGHT GERMAN SHIPS DESTROYED

LONDON, December 29.

It is officially announced that a total of 8 enemy ships totalling 15,650 tons were destroyed in the British raid on the Norwegian coast, that over 120 Germans were killed and 95 German naval and military prisoners and 9 Quislings have been brought back and that British casualties were slight.

EXPEDITION TO VAAGSO ISLAND

The full official story of the raid on Vaagso is told in the following Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry joint "communique":

"The following details have been received from the Combined Operations Headquarters in amplification of yesterday's "communique" about the small raid carried out on Saturday, 27th December. The raid was directed mainly against enemy shipping anchored off Vaagso Island situated in latitude 62 degrees north of the Norwegian coast. Although only on a small scale, this raid was a good example of combined operation in which the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force each played an equally important and interdependent part.

THE LANDING.

Light forces of the home fleet arrived off Vaagso Island just before daylight at 8-30 a.m. And under cover of a smokescreen laid by Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command, military forces, consisting of Commandos and some Norwegian troops, were landed ten minutes later in a naval assault landing craft.

Rear-Admiral H. M. Burrough, C. B. was in command of the naval forces and Brigadier J. C. Haydon, D. S. O., O. B. E. was in command of the military forces.

NAZIS OPEN FIRE.

Coast defence batteries manned by Germans opened fire on our ships, but were silenced by bombardment from the warships and bombing by Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command. The latter also laid a smokescreen to mask our ships and machine-gunned batteries and nearby barracks on Raesundo Island.

There were two main military landings, one on the small island of Maaloy and the other at the south-western extremity of a town of south Vaagso. The entire garrison at Maaloy was either killed or taken prisoner and military store houses and ammunition dumps blown up. A battery of four guns was destroyed. At south Vaagso the Germans put up a stiff resistance and in street fighting we suffered some casualties before the town could be brought completely under our control.

8 SHIPS DESTROYED.

An enemy tank was put out of action and oil tanks and ammunition stores were destroyed. A wireless station and certain industrial plant owned by a Quisling and known to be operating for the Germans were destroyed. A total of eight enemy ships, including five merchant vessels, two armed trawlers and a tug, totaling 15,650 tons was destroyed. The merchant vessels beached themselves to avoid capture and were destroyed by our naval forces; armed vessels were sunk.

An offensive patrol in conjunction with this operation was carried out by Blenheim aircraft of Bomber Command. They encountered and attacked a convoy of enemy ships. Many bombs fell among them and one ship was sunk.

HERDLA ATTACKED.

While operations were taking place at Vaagso, Blenheim aircraft of Bomber Command were attacking Herdla, the nearest enemy aerodrome a hundred miles down the coast. Direct hits from a height of 250 feet were obtained on wooden runways in this aerodrome and a Messerschmitt 109 which was taxing at the time was destroyed. Huts and a wireless station nearby were machinegunned.

From all these Bomber Command operations eight of our aircraft are missing, but one member of a Hampden crew was rescued by our ships. Damage to Herdla runways undoubtedly reduced the scale of air attack on our ships which were protected by Beau fighters and Blenheim fighters of the Coastal Command.

BRITISH LOSSES.

During a series of fights which went on throughout the day they shot down four enemy Heinkel 111's and prevented any successful attack being made on our ships. Three of our fighters are missing. Our ships suffered only very minor damage and all returned for immediate service. Our casualties were slight; the next of kin are being informed.

Over 120 Germans were killed and 95 German naval and military prisoners and nine Quislings have been brought back.

The entire combined operation went exactly according to plan and all objectives were attained within the time allowed all forces withdrawing at 2-45 p.m.

FIVE-HOUR DAYLIGHT ACTION

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Commandos in Southern Norway wires:

British Commandos in a brisk five-hour daylight house-to-house action, following a surprise dawn landing, fought to a virtual standstill crack Nazi troops of the Trondheim military area guarding the small German occupied port of Vaagso approximately halfway between Trondheim and Bergen.

They killed, wounded or took prisoner almost the entire garrison of upwards of 200 men, 'blitzed' all industrial plant, dynamited and spiked all coastal guns which protect an important assembly engaged for Norwegian coastal convoys.

Three chief captives were the Nazi Commanding Officer of the garrison, the German Naval Captain of the Port, and its chief Quisling, the 40-year-old Chairman of the important local canning factory supplying fresh food for Nazi troops in Russia.

STIFF RESISTANCE

Although surprised the Germans put up stiff and skilful fight. I landed with the Commandos as the first reporter to go into action with these shock troops and can confirm at first hand that we were engaged by small groups and snipers every yard of the way. For the first time soldiers, sailors and airmen combined in a fierce assault on the Nazi-dominated European coast line.

FORETASTE OF WHAT IS TO COME

NEW YORK:—"The British raid on Norway is far more important than its scale or its concrete results", says the "Herald Tribune" commenting on Saturday's operation against enemy shipping on the Norwegian coast. "It is more significant than the first British Norwegian raid on the Lofoten Islands last March. What German garrison all along the coast of Western Europe can feel secure? The Nazis patiently explain that raids may be expected now due to the dark northern winter when fogs blanket the sea and the "Luftwaffe" is blind.

This logic must have a hollow ring for those who stand guard over Hitler's conquests. Behind them rises the mutter of the Eastern Front. They see their comrades called to service who will never return. About them is a hostile population—the ears of the enemy. Before them stretches a Black Sea shrouded in winter mists from which may emerge at any moment a swift and deadly attack. Such conditions are not conducive to the maintenance of morale. Some day masses of men trained and equipped and with much to avenge will land on the continent and the Germans will face a great invasion."

"Havocs" Work Havoc

LONDON:—Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked targets in North-West Germany, it is learned in London.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked aerodromes in occupied territory, a marshalling yard at Bethune and enemy shipping. American built "Havocs" carried out raids on enemy aerodromes in occupied territory and bombs were seen to explode on runways and buildings. Considerable activity was interrupted at the Bethune marshalling yards when a "Havoc" unloaded its bombs and left two fires raging.

DACCA, Dec. 28.

The District authorities have announced through the local radio that there is no basis for the rumour that the civilian population of certain parts of the Dacca city, will be asked to vacate their respective houses, for the accommodation of the soldiers.

Ajmer Congress Leader Dead

Arjunlal Sethi Passes Off After Short Illness

BOMBAY, Monday.

According to a message received from Ajmer, it is understood Arjunlal Sethi, the well-known Congress leader of Rajputana, passed away after a short illness last week.

Pundit Arjunlal represented the Province on the A.I.C.C. for a number of years. He was also President of the Rajputana's P. C.C. for several years.

P. Arjunlal was a well-known PUNDIT of Sanskrit and was also a scholar of Arabic and Urdu.

He leaves behind him a widow, one son and three daughters.

KOLHAPUR SUCCESSION

India Govt. To Issue Communique To-day

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 29.

Col. Gaisford, Resident for Kolhapur and Deccan States, informed me this evening that the Government of India will issue a Communique to-morrow morning from New Delhi regarding Kolhapur adoption.

Axis Columns In Libya Forced To Retreat

Engagement In Jedabya Area: Artillery Tackles Enemy Motor Transport

CAIRO, December 29.

A Middle East war communique issued from the British G.H.Q., Cairo announces:

"The enemy main forces in Jedabya area yesterday made efforts to repulse our columns closing in from the south. In one engagement an enemy column, including tanks, was compelled to retreat to the west with a loss of six tanks.

North-east of Jedabya, our artillery successfully engaged an enemy motor transport column.

In addition to heavy attacks on the enemy isolated in Bardia our air forces continued their attacks on enemy motor transport on the road westwards from Jedabya, damaging or destroying a considerable number of vehicles."

Raids On Bardia Perimeter

A communique from the Headquarters of the R.A.F. in the Middle East on Monday announces.—

"Throughout yesterday bomber aircraft of the R.A.F. and Free French Air Force continued their raids on objectives within the Bardia perimeter. Many direct hits were obtained on gun and defensive positions.

Elsewhere fighter aircraft intercepted a formation of enemy torpedo bombers, which attempted unsuccessfully to attack our shipping. One of the bombers was shot down into the sea. A JUNKERS EIGHTY-EIGHT was shot down by one of our fighters in the Gazala region, the crew being taken prisoner.

Fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force and South African Air Force successfully attacked enemy motor transport on the Jedabya-El Agheila Road during Saturday. A number of lorries were destroyed and many others were damaged. Fires followed the attacks.

During Saturday night the quays at Castello Railway Station and shipping in the harbour at Tripoli were again effectively raided. Violent explosions occurred but a thick cloud prevented detailed observation of the results of the attack. Enemy motor transport south of Marset Marcan and at Zuara was also bombed.

Enemy aircraft which raided Malta during Saturday night were intercepted by night fighters. One of the enemy bombers was shot down in flames. From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

Axis Forces Penned Between Sea And Hills

CAIRO:—It is now definitely established that the Axis forces in the Jedabya area are the main Axis body consisting mostly of Germans and some Italians.

Fighting is still going on over a wide area and the situation is not clear but the wording of Monday's 'communique' suggests that the Allied force is closing in from the south. Maps show ranges of hills east of Jedabya parallel to the sea so it appears that the Germans and Italian forces are penned between the sea and the hills and must fight their way southwards to reach Tripoli, if they hope to get away. The weather has been abominable and apart from a burst of fine weather on Sunday afternoon, heavy rain made the ground muddy, slowing movement on both sides.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CABINET DECISION

(Continued from page 1)

ing India her natural right to complete freedom, whereas recent developments have confirmed the conviction of the committee that India cannot function within the orbit of any imperial power, and must attain the status of a free nation which does not prevent close association with other countries within the comity of free nations.

The resolution, it is stated, will further deal with the refusal of the British Government to the constitution of even a provisional real national Government composed of persons commanding the confidence of the Indian public.

It appears that the resolution may also stress that unless there is a change of heart on the part of Britain and transfer of real power to the people of the country, it would be impossible to secure their whole-hearted co-operation at this crucial moment.—United Press.

ROYAL RECEPTION TO CHURCHILL

(Continued from Page 1)

The Premier was smoking his inevitable cigar. He raised his hand and gave the "V" sign and lifted his black hat repeatedly as a greeting to the crowd who roared with delight.

The party, which did not include Lord Beaverbrook, travelled in the presidential train leaving Washington at 3-15 p. m. E. S. T. on Sunday.

WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON

In a statement to the Press, 'en route' to Ottawa, Mr. Churchill assured them that he was returning to Washington.

It is emphasised in the following statement by Mr. Churchill that "practical and far-reaching decisions" can be anticipated in Washington upon his return.

The statement says, in reply to a request by pressmen for a Press Conference, that "he (Churchill) is not in a position to add anything to what may be issued at Washington about the deliberations there. He has important matters to discuss on the train with the Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King and in what little further time remains to him he must consider a speech which he will deliver in Ottawa. He can say, however, that the conversations at Washington are progressing favourably and he is delighted therefore to be able to take advantage of the invitation of the Governor-General and Prime Minister of Canada to visit Ottawa.

During the absence the officers who accompanied him from England will continue in conference with their American colleagues and on his return to Washington he anticipates that important detailed co-ordination work will be well advanced so that practical and far-reaching decisions can be taken.

BUSY TIME IN CANADA

He looks forward to having the privilege of addressing the Parliament of Canada during his stay and meeting prominent men of the dominion.

It is not intended that he should carry out a rigid time-table. Except for one or two official engagements the short time at his disposal will be used as occasion demands in order that as much ground as possible may be covered.

Mr. Churchill travelled through the night in the luxurious, smooth-running presidential train normally used by President Roosevelt. During his visit Mr. Churchill will stay with the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice.

Great secrecy shrouded the preparations of the journey to Canada and not till the very last minute did Mr. Churchill and Mr. MacKenzie King board the train. The journey was uneventful. It must have seemed strange to Mr. Churchill, coming from blacked out and rationed London—as it did to some British pressmen also—to see the night illuminated by pools of coloured lights on Christmas trees, gleaming porches and windows of houses in the country side.—Reuter.

ROYAL RECEPTION.

Mr. Churchill's welcome by the Ottawa crowds is comparable in enthusiasm only to the welcome given to the King and Queen in 1939. As Churchill left the station crowds broke through the police cordons and nearly bore him off his feet. The Prime Minister quickly recovered his balance and with his face wreathed in smiles resumed waving in acknowledgment of the cheers. Thousands lined the streets to Government House.

Half an hour later Mr. Churchill went to a meeting of the Canadian War Cabinet at Parliament House accompanied by a squad of motor cycle police.—Reuter.

TWO BRITISH VESSELS SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 28.

An Admiralty 'communique' tonight stated that the auxiliary vessel His Majesty's ship "Chakdina" and His Majesty's yacht "Rosabelle" have been sunk.—Reuter.

Viceroy At Ishapore

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Addressing representative workmen from the metal and steel, and rifle factories at somewhere outside Calcutta this morning the Viceroy said:—

"I am glad to be with you to-day here and to witness the good work you are doing; I wish each one of you to understand that you are engaged on a most important task On your individual effort, and on the speed and efficiency with which you carry out your work may depend victory and the safety of our brave soldiers.

Let nothing distract you from your work. I count on you to maintain the even flow of weafactories. whatever the difficulpons and material from these ties. Please at all times remember that somwhere in the thirsty deserts of Africa or in the dangerous swamplands of Malaya. Indian soldiers are waiting for that which you and only you can give them. I know you will not fail those brave men who face constantly such great perils.

Just as I rely upon you, so also do those soldiers trust you to help them with the products of your labour. You who are engaged here day by day in arduous, honourable and manly toil are playing an essential part in the war effort of India, which to-day is admired by the whole world. You are also helping to shape the New India that must be born after the Great War is concluded, an India in which we must strive to secure that our expanding industries shall thrive in balanced harmony with an improved agriculture to the betterment of the mass of the people.

All who work in great factories understand that the output of the works and the safety of the workers depend upon efficient and active management in full co-operation with the supervisory personnel and labour staffs I desire to congratulate Mr. Hill and Mr Jenkins, and their colleagues throughout the works on all that I have seen to-day I admire the fine spirit that I have observed amongst all grades of the staff. I have the strong conviction that you at work as a happy family. Give of your best, pull together, and comfort one another. So will you best give aid to your Motherland in this time of her greatest need."

VISIT TO STEEL FACTORY

H. E. the Viceroy pressed a switch putting into operation a new rod mill for the rolling of various steel sections when he visited a metal and steel factory, and a rifle factory somewhere outside Calcutta to-day.

On his arrival at the metal and steel factory, His Excellency was received by Sir Guthrie Russel, Director-General, Munitions Production, who introduced him to Mr. G. S. Butler, Deputy Director-General, Armaments Production. Major T. F. Borwick, Director of Ordnance Factories and others.

His Excellency was taken round the shell forging section of the metal and steel factory where he pressed the switch putting into operation the new rod mill for the rolling of various steel sections and visited other sections of the mill.

QUETTA TWICE ROCKED BY 'QUAKE

QUETTA, Dec. 29.

Quetta was rocked again by an earthquake shock of moderate intensity at 2-10 p.m. followed by a great gurgling sound. Buildings were shaken heavily.

An earlier message said:—

Quetta experienced an earthquake shock of moderate intensity this morning at 7-20 a.m. walls shook and doors and windows rattled.

No loss of life or damage is yet reported.—A. P.

HALIFAX CONFERS WITH HULL

WASHINGTON, December 29.

The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, conferred for over an hour with the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, regarding Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

At his meeting with Mr. Hull, the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, is reported to have expressed the hope after the interview that some settlement regarding the status of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, which were occupied by Free French forces on Christmas Eve could be reached through the series of conferences now under way with the Vichy Government and other interested parties.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. DESTROYER DAMAGED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

A Navy Department Communique recording events up to 14 hours (G. M. T.) says: The Far East: United States submarines have sunk two additional enemy ships. One was a transport and the other a supply vessel. During enemy air operations one of our destroyers was attacked. Slight damage and minor casualties resulted.

THE PACIFIC:—Thirteen survivors of the steamship "Prusa," torpedoed by an enemy submarine on December 18 have been rescued. Nothing to report from other areas. The "Prusa" was a vessel of 5,113 tons.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOMB MANILA HARBOUR AGAIN

Enemy Reinforcements On Lingayen Front

ROOSEVELT PLEDGES ALL HELP TO REDEEM FREEDOM OF PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

A communique issued on Sunday night states, "Fighting on all fronts on Luzon was confined to relatively unimportant operations. Japanese reinforcements are landing in large numbers in the vicinity of Damortis in the Lingayen Gulf.

Japanese air activity continues. There is nothing to report from other areas".

In one sector of the Lingayen front the Japanese appeared to be losing ground before the Filipino troops, an American officer in Northern Luzon told the newspaper "Manila Bulletin".

The officer added that the anti-aircraft guns were functioning efficiently and brought down a total of nine Japanese planes on Saturday.

The Filippinos were "fighting marvellously and their morale and spirit were high"

Heroic Defence Of Wake Island

The story of the heroic fourteen-day defence of the tiny island of Wake has just been released by the United States Navy Department.

The defending marines, it is disclosed, with only four planes in action, shot down at least a dozen Japanese aircraft and put out of action five enemy warships—three destroyers, a cruiser and a submarine.

Not until December 22 in the final dispatch did the sadly outnumbered and overwhelmed garrison of less than 400 marines admit defeat.

Even then it reported, "the issue is in doubt". The last report received from them stated that the enemy had gained a foothold and that more ships and transports were moving in.

U. S. Fleet Not Idle

The Navy Department to-night announced that the Japanese Government is circulating rumours for the obvious purpose of persuading the United States to disclose the location and the intentions of the American Pacific fleet.

It is obvious that these rumours are intended for and directed at the Philippine Island. The Philippines may rest assured that while the United States navy will not be tricked into disclosing vital information, the fleet is not idle.

The United States navy is following an intensive and well planned campaign against Japanese forces which will result in positive assistance to the defence of the Philippine Islands.

Roosevelt's Message To Philippines

LONDON, Dec. 29.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to the people of the Philippines pledging that "their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and material of the United States stand behind that pledge."

The President's message followed the bombing of undefended Manila for the second successive day by Japanese planes.

It reads, "To the people of the Philippines:—The news of your gallant struggle against the Japanese aggressor has elicited the profound admiration of every American. As the President of the United States I know, I speak for all our peoples on this solemn occasion.

The resources of the United States, of the British Empire, of the Netherlands East Indies and of the Chinese Republic have been dedicated by their people to the utter and complete defeat of the Japanese war lords.

In this great struggle of the Pacific, the Loyal Americans of the Philippine Islands are called upon to play a crucial role. They have played and are playing tonight their part with the greatest gallantry. As President I wish to express to them my feelings of sincere admiration for the fight they are now making.

The people of the United States will never forget what the people of the Philippine Islands are doing this day and will do in the days to come.

I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and material of the United States stand behind that pledge. It is not for me or for the people of this country to tell you where your duty lies. We are engaged in a great and common cause. I count on every Philippine, man, woman and child, to do his duty and we will do ours."—Reuter.

Enemy Aerodrome In Thailand Bombed

An official communique from Burma Headquarters states "Our Air Force raided on December 21 an enemy aerodrome in Eastern Thailand and located a number of enemy machines on the ground. They machinegunned them from tree top level and destroyed the petrol dumps on the ground."

The Defence Services Exhibition train arrived at Ahmedabad on Monday.

Japanese Bomb Manila Suburb

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Manila city had a 46 minutes' air raid alarm late on Sunday afternoon, when the Japanese planes strafed the suburban camp, Murphy, from an altitude of 200 feet. The camp had previously been evacuated. The planes did not fly over the city proper.

Preliminary reports show that the Sunday bombings have not caused any fatalities. Injured are only three but material damage is heavy

An American army officer returning from the northern front said that the situation there was "well in hand. The Japanese will not get through." He added that three Japanese planes were shot down on Sunday.

There is virtually no information in Manila concerning the Davao situation.

JAPANESE PRESSURE CONTINUES

Army headquarters announced at 2-45 hours to-day that the invading Japanese are continuing to build up their forces in Southern Luzon and maintaining a steady pressure there, but declared that there has been no material change in the situation in the north.

Heavy Jap Reinforcements In Philippines

WASHINGTON: — A 'communique' based on the situation in the Philippines at 2-30 p. m. (G. M. T.) says: The Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in the Far East has consolidated the majority of his troops in the Pampagna Province and has shortened his lines.

In the last few days the enemy has been heavily reinforced by several infantry divisions, tank regiments and horse cavalry. The Japanese units are composed of veterans with modern equipment.

The American and Philippine troops, despite constant fighting against heavy odds, are in high spirits offering stubborn resistance. Losses have been heavy on both sides.

Enemy air activity continues to be heavy with repeated bombing of Manila in violation of its declaration as an open city.

Nothing to report from other areas.—Reuter.

Japanese Cruiser Hit By Hudson Bombs

The following is the text of the Dutch East Indies official Communique issued on Monday:

"Reports are coming in from various places in the outer provinces about enemy activity and enemy bombing and there have also been certain instances of machinegunning attacks. Although various military posts have been machinegunned there are no military losses to report. One Indonesian civilian was killed whilst one Indonesian fisherman was slightly wounded.

Japanese cruiser steaming north of Celebes was set on fire by bombs dropped by Australian Hudson Aircraft, which are stationed on one of the N. E. I Aerodromes.

As previously reported seventeen Japanese bombers attacked the aerodrome at Medan in Sumatra This aerodrome was damaged. One direct hit was scored on the K. L. M. office, which is the office of the Dutch airline. A K. L. M.plane, which was about to take off, was burnt out. At present casualties are reported to amount to 30 dead and 70 injured. Further particulars are awaited.

Glyn Martin bombers of the N.E.I. military Air Force attacked Miri in Sarawak and scored one direct hit and several near misses on a large Japanese transport ship

On Saturday two Japanese fighters were shot down Further particulars are awaited."

NO JAP PARACHUTISTS

When the Communique was issued it was semi-officially pointed out that yesterday's announcement reporting a landing by Japanese parachutists near Medan had not been confirmed. "This report" it was stated, "was evidently based on misunderstanding."—Reuter.

Manila Harbour Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 29.

MANILA.—Japanese planes bombed the Walled City and Harbour of Manila yesterday.—Reuter

The Half-Column By "Dim"

A wave of uncertainty sweeps over the country as the year draws gradually to a close. Now we are beginning to sniff for the first time the atmosphere of war—still a distant war, unlike other parts of the world which have been the scene of total war and where humanity has been bathed in blood and baptised by fire. We hear now that General Wavell has visited Chungking and was under Japanese bombers during their raid over Rangoon. Burma now is linked to the defence of India and we get from official sources the first statement of the dangers that are likely to face this country in the event of a Japanese encroachment on Burma. Things look very grim to me.

* * *

Meanwhile at Bardoli goes on the deliberation the result of which is anxiously awaited by this country. In the absence of a statement from the Mahatma or the Working Committee it is futile to forecast the result of Bardoli. Opinions on the immediate attitude of India to the War must be differing to have caused the deliberations to have been prolonged so long. The difference must be on the general principle of the application of the doctrine of non-violence to the immediate needs of the moment and my reading of events and personalities is that Nehru, Rajagopalachari and Abul Kalam Azad are seeing things somewhat differently from the Mahatma and the Gandhian group. This is a pure guess. I do not mean to suggest that there is likely to be a schism in the Congress, because on the fundamental question of national demands it is still solid as a rock. And these will even be re-iterated in any statement that will be issued. The point at stake is what offer will the Congress make to Britain and will it make an offer at all? The decision on this point depends on what view the Congress Working Committee takes of the War. Does it believe it has affected us or not? Can we stay out still regarding it as something that is outside India? Is it still an Imperialist War? What will the Congress weigh more—the advantage to Britain or the advantage to democracies as a whole, including China and Russia, who are also in need of our help? The result depends so much on what view is taken. We can only wait for waiting is the badge of all our tribe.

REX Delicious JELLIES

FESTIVAL CRICKET IN POONA

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

To commemorate the 51st birthday of Prof. D. B. Deodhar, Captain of the Maharashtra Cricket team, and in appreciation of his services to Indian Cricket, the Board of Control for Cricket in India has arranged a festival match to be played at Poona on January 11, 12, 13 and 14.

A team representing Western India and captained by Deodhar will meet a team representing the rest of India captained by Major Nayudu.

The match will also serve as a trial match in connection with the selection of the Indian team to tour Ceylon in March, 1942.

The following are the teams:—

WESTERN INDIA.

D. B. Deodhar (Captain), D. D. Hindlekar, S. Bannerjee, S. W. Sohoni, C. S. Nayudu, Hazare, C. T. Sarwate, V. M. Merchant, H. R. Adhikari, Vinoo Mankad and K. M. Rangnekar.

RESERVES: K. C. Ibrahim and K. M. Jadhav.

THE REST OF INDIA.

Major C. K. Nayudu (Captain), Mushtaq Ali, J. N. Bhaya, Jehangir Khan, Gul Mohammed, Nazar Mohammed, Amarnath, Nissar, Mubarak Ali, A. G. Ramsingh and M. O. Srinivasan.

RESERVES: N. J. Venkatesan and Albara.—A. P.

RANJI TROPHY CONTEST:

Large Crowds Witness Bombay-Sind Tussle

HOME SIDE SCORES 248 FOR 4 WKTS: KADRI, MERCHANT AND RANGNEKAR SHINE

Meeting Sind in the Western India Zone Final for the Ranji Trophy which began at the Brabourne Stadium on Monday morning, Bombay put up a good display, and by the time stumps were drawn for the day collected 248 runs with six wickets still in hand. A large holiday crowd witnessed the match.

Vijay Merchant, had a strained appearance, perhaps due to the heavy exertion of the last week, when he came to bat. He, however, gave a good account of himself with an unbeaten 73, though many missed his usual strokes and cuts.

Rangnekar too gave a good account of himself with his unbeaten 52.

Kadri who opened the game with Hindlekar gave a good start to his side by remaining nearly for two hours and 35 minutes at the wicket during which he collected a precious 59.

The Sind attack was varied and batsmen had to fight for runs for a considerable period.

BOMBAY 1st Innings 248 for (4 wkts)

THE RIVAL TEAMS

The teams were as follows:—

BOMBAY	SIND
V. M. Merchant (Capt.)	M. J. Mobed (Capt.)
D. D. Hindlekar	Abbaskhan
K. K. Tarapore	I. Johnson
K. M. Rangnekar	Fazal Lakda
J. B. Khot	P. Fernandes
K. C. Ibrahim	Kishanchand
S. M. Kadri	M. Gopaldas
D. R. Havewala	J. Naoomal
V. N. Raiji	Daud Khan
M. N. Raiji	S. K. Girdhari
L. P. Jai	Ibrahim Vazir
Reserves:—	**Reserves:—**
R. J. Charat	Narottam
U. M. Merchant	A. Shakoor
M. F. Mistry.	B. S. Ambep.

UMPIRES:—D. K. Naik and J. B. Patel.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The spin of the coin having favoured Vijay Merchant Bombay preferred to go in for bat thus taking advantage of the fresh pitch. Gopaldas, the Sindh medium-paced bowler opened the attack to Hindlekar from the Churchgate end and passed down a maiden to him. Ibrahim Vazir came from the opposite end and Kadri facing him broke his duck with a single off his third ball thus opening the Bombay account.

After nearly 25 minutes of the game Bombay's first ten went up the board.

With score at 14 the Sind Captain Mobed replaced Gopaldas, and passed down a maiden to Hindlekar. From the opposite end Girdhari, the Sind slow-spinner replaced Ibrahim Vazir. With this change in bowling the pace of run-getting was slowed down and it was at 11-30 that 20 went up.

Girdhari's slow-spins produced some effect within a short time. Exactly an hour after the game began a good break off him smashed Hindlekar's wickets. (23—1—9).

RAIJI COMES TO BAT

V. N. Raiji now associated himself into partnership with Kadri. After the fall of the first wicket a slump had set in the game. Mobed was bowling fairly at a good pace, and batsmen had to treat him with much courtesy. Many maidens passed and 30 came after a very long interval.

More change in bowling was effected at this stage, Naoomal, the old veteran taking up the leather from Girdhari. Fazal Lakda came in from the opposite end with score at 42. Raiji drove Naoomal to mid-off boundary this being the first four of the game. His partner followed up with another one of the same type off Lakda, which brought Bombay's 50 on the board at 12-25. 60 also went up slowly. At 60 Ibrahim Vazir was brought back, this time from the opposite end Naoomal also was relieved by Mobed and a persistent attempt was made to break the pair before lunch. Nothing however came of this change, and when the game closed for lunch the score-board showed 63 with one wicket down.

AFTER LUNCH BATTING.

When the game resumed after lunch Raiji getting one off Ibrahim Vazir reached his own 20. But Raiji had now come to the end of his career. The second over off Ibrahim Vazir saw Raiji declared l.b.w. to that bowler, (67-2-20).

Bombay's Ibrahim now came out to face the Sind Ibrahim. His advent soon brought 70 on the board. The game was now becoming interesting. This interest was heightened by an incident which much cheered the crowd. It so happened that while trying to steal a run off Gopaldas Ibrahim had a hearty embrace with the umpire at the opposite end with the result that both were floored, the umpire being below and the batsman above.

The score reaching 80 soon after Girdhari was once more tried in Gopaldas's place. The well-set Kadri who had reached his 40 took a single off him.

Lakda came from the opposite end. Ibrahim had made a very good beginning and some good cricket was now being witnessed. Singles and doubles came in with rapidity and 90 also appeared.

KADRI'S 50

Kadri then drove Lakda for a single and reached his individual 50 after 155 minutes' game. For a slow and sticky bat like him it can be said to be a somewhat rapid performance. Five minutes more, and Bombay's first century went up the board amid vociferous cheers.

At 2-15 Mobed found it necessary to effect another change in the bowling, and Kishanchand was brought in from the Churchgate end. The change proved effective because a beautiful break off the new bowler cleanbowled Kadri and separated the pair. (104-3-59).

Vijay Merchant and Ibrahim then carried the score to 120. On both these double-century bats hanged much of Bombay's hope. But Ibrahim soon disappointed his admirers. Trying to lift Navle for a heavy stroke, Ibrahim missed the ball and was stumped by Abbaskhan from behind the wicket, (120-4-20).

Rangnekar then stepped in, and Bombay's score now began to rise. 130, and 140 quickly appeared. With Rangnekar driving Lakda to mid-on for four Bombay's 150 went up the board.

New ball was brought in at this stage and Ibrahim Vazir was entrusted with it from the pavilion end. At 160 Mobed came in the place of Lakda.

At tea-time, the score was 170 for four wickets.

AFTER TEA

After the tea interval, Merchant faced the attack from Mobed, and took a single off his second ball. Ibrahim Vazir came. Merchant was dropped by Lakda at square leg off Mobed when he was at 33—a very hard catch, indeed.

Rangnekar then drove Vazir to mid-off for four. In Mobed's next over Merchant hooked him on the square leg for four which brought the total to 190.

BOMBAY'S 200 & MERCHANT'S 50

At this stage Naoomal replaced Mobed. In his second over Merchant got a single which brought 200 on board. A little later Merchant swept Naoomal to square leg for four and reached his individual 50 after 111 minutes of the game.

At 215 the ball was changed again and Gopaldas getting the first advantage of it passed down a maiden to Merchant Rangnekar after a short while flogged Ibrahim Vazir on the square leg, and the four he got enabled him to reach his 50, the score board showing 230 at this stage. The partnership had thus yielded 110.

Mobed now himself took the attack from the pavilion end, but to no purpose.

When the game closed for the day, the score was 248 with the same four wickets down.

SCORE:—

BOMBAY (1ST INNINGS.)	
D Hindlekar, b Girdhari	9
S. Kadri, b Kishanchand	59
V N. Raiji, l.-b.-w. b Ibrahim Vazir	20
K. C. Ibrahim, st. Abbas Khan, b Navle	20
V. Merchant, (batting)	73
K. Rangnekar, (batting)	58
Extra	9
Total (4 wkts.)	248

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gopaldas	11	4	16	0
I. Vazir	19	4	19	1
Mobed	20	4	39	0
Girdhari	23	10	29	1
Naoomal	19	2	54	1
Lakda	16	2	32	0
Kishanchand	6	0	20	1

SOUTHERN PUNJAB'S COLLAPSE

Amarnath's Cheap Dismissal: Nazir Ali's Fine Batting

LAHORE: Dec. 29.

Southern Punjab, who had lost yesterday two valuable wickets for 8 runs, met with further disaster when their match against the Northern India Cricket Association in the final of the North Zone of the Ranji Trophy was continued on the third and last day.

Daljindersingh departed without adding to the overnight total, being caught in slips by Ramparkash, off Jehangir. Roshanlal was sent back to the pavilion at 21 being given l.b.w. to Habib for 6. This brought together Amarnath and Nazir Ali, but the partnership did not last long, Amarnath being held behind the wicket by Abel for 11.

The 6th wicket partnership between Nazir Ali and Raja Bhalindarsingh enlivened the game. Nazir twice drove Chunilal through cover to the boundary and latecutting the same bowler for another 4, sent up 50 of the innings in 55 minutes. Abel then rung a double change in bowling, Sarfraz replacing Chunilal and Jehangir taking over from Habib. This tactic made no impression on the batsmen who, playing confidently, carried the total to 80 in two hours.

When the pair seemed well set an inswinger off Chunilal completely baffled the Southern Punjab skipper, who was bowled. Bhalindrasingh during his stay at the wicket had given valuable support to Nazir and the pair had taken the total from 29 to 88.

Raisingh joined Nazir and soon after the first century was signalled when play had been in progress for two hours and 25 minutes. Just before the teams adjourned for lunch, Nazir competed his individual 50.

When play was resumed after lunch Raisingh twice sent Chunilal to the boundary, but in the latter's next over played into the wicket and returned for 15 when the total was 126.

Amir Elahi joined Nazir Ali for the 8th wicket partnership and 150 was reached in three hours. Nazir who had been at the crease for 155 minutes was smartly held by Abell behind the wicket off Jehangir for 78 when the total was 157. Nazir had played a masterly innings and his chief strokes were 11 fours.

The remaining two wickets fell for the addition of 24 runs and Southern Punjab's second innings terminated at 189, N.I.C.A. thus winning by 74 runs.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB 2ND INNINGS

Munilal, l.b.w., b Habib	5
Daljindersingh, c Ramparkash, b Jehangir	2
Murrawat, c Habib, b Chunilal	9
Roshanlal, l.b.w., b Habib	6
Amarnath, c Abell, b Chunilal	11
Raja Bhalindarsingh, b Chunilal	20
Nazir Ali, c Abell, b Jehangir	78
Raisingh, b Chunilal	15
Abdur Rehman, c Nazir, b Chunilal	2
Amir Elahi, c and b Chunilal	27
Balindhushah (not out)	2
Extras	12
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Chunilal 31.5 overs, 10 maidens, 94 runs, 6 wickets; Habib 24/8/37/2; Jehangir Khan 13/6/15/2; Sarfraz 4/0/10/0; Nazir 2/0/13/0.

Thana District Annual Athletic Tournaments

The Thana District Athletic Sports concluded on Sunday afternoon at Bordi with the prize distribution ceremony under the chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, the ex-Prime Minister of Bombay.

The proceedings opened with a brief introductory speech by Mr. Pingle, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, who gave a warm welcome to the President.

Mr. H. G. Patil then read the report, while Mr. Kothivale of the Government Physical Institute, Kandivli, expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the schoolboys and girls in the sphere of sports and physical culture.

Mr. Kher in his presidential address stressed the undeniable importance of physical exercise and sports in the sphere of education. He spoke of the great value of discipline and co-operation and said that the virtues of discipline, obedience and co-operation are learnt on the playground.

The proceedings terminated with a brief thanksgiving speech by Mr. Karnik, the President of the Committee.

"MELLOWPORE" SPRINGS SURPRISE

Black, Shankar And Babakhan Ride A Double Each At Madras

MADRAS: December 29.

Favourites obliged in four out of the seven events put down for decision to-day, the opening day of the Madras First Spring Meeting.

The "K. O. Goldie Memorial" Cup, the chief attraction of the day, proved a surprise when Mrs. Justice's "Mellowpore" with bottom weight, upset all calculations and paid a dividend of Rs. 254, the highest so far declared this season.

Jockeys H. Black, Shanker and Babakhan scored a double each, while among trainers T. Hill saddled two winners.

The treble event paid a dividend of Rs. 1,836 and the double event of Rs. 118.

Following are the results of to-day's races—the First Spring Meeting. First Day:—

CRAWFORD PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs: Mohsin Saud 8/1, Shanker 1; Aimuntazir 8/5, A. Clarke 2; Maadin Amer 7/13, West 3; Sohrab 8/5, J. O'Neil 4.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 for places.

MANCHESTER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs: Leduc 9/4, Harding 1; Sway Then 8/12, H. Black 2; Knight Jill 8/4, Bowley 3; Remember 8/6, M. O'Neil 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 for places.

THE UMIDWAR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs: Maadi Karb 8/4 car. 8/6, M. Baba Khan 1; Mutiag 8/0, Mohideen 2; Hatim-al-Iraq 7/9 car. 7/12, Fazal Rahaman 3; Robinhood 7/7, H. Black 4. Not run: Al-Rabi.

Tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE SPRING PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs. Sunny Sam 9/4, Black 1; Winsotic 9/3, J. O'Neil 2; Kolhapur Pride 8/5, Maurice 3; Laxmidhar 8/3, Shanker 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE K. O. GOLDIE MEMORIAL CUP—Distance 1 mile and 1 furlong: Mellowpore 7/7, Shanker 1; Hurry Across 8/1, A. Clarke 2; Queen's Musick 8/2, H. Black 3; La Bievre 9/1, Bowley 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 254 for win; Rs. 44, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36 for places.

THE TAJ PLATE—Distance 1 mile and 1 furlong: Kuhailan Dhafir 8/10, H. Black 1; Zainumuluk 7/12, Shanker 2; Red Cross 9/1, Baba Khan 3; Haisan 9/4 J. O'Neale 4. Not run: Qudum-al-Khair.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs 16 for places.

THE JAMMU PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs: Bahman 9/6, Baba Khan 1; Shah Jamal 8/4, Virsingh 2; Taj Lebanon 9/1, Fazal Rahman 3; Rosehill 7/4, West 4. Not run: Mutashar Beg.

Tote paid Rs. 22 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 20 and Rs. 14 for placts.

SIVRAMAN BEATS KAPADIA

NEW DELHI: Dec. 28.

Nineteen matches in the All-Provincial and 20 matches in the All-India, consisting of four Men's Singles, ten Men's Doubles, two Women's Singles and four Mixed Doubles were played to-day in the Inter-Provincial and All-India Table Tennis Championships.

In the Inter-Provincial, Bengal beat Punjab by 5 matches to nil; Bombay beat Madras by 5 matches to 3 and Mysore beat Hyderabad by 5 matches to 1.

The outstanding match of the day was the encounter between Sivaraman (Madras) and K. H. Kapadia (Bombay), the match running into five games. Sivaraman annexed the first two games, scoring a number of crosscourt shots.

Kapadia who excelled in defence, however, played up and by fighting for every point, equalised in excellent style.

The fifth game witnessed tough fight and honours were shared fairly evenly till the end, when Sivaraman clinched matters by capturing the winning point with an unbeatable shot, which left his opponent guessing.

The Ayub versus Chandarana match also provided table tennis of a high order. Ayub showed excellent defence while Chandarana was strong in his attack. Chandarana won the match by 3 games to one.—A. P.

NO GRAND PRIX DURING WAR

INDIANAPOLIS: Dec. 29.

It is announced by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President of Indianapolis Motor Speedway, that America's famous motor-racing classic, the 500-miles Grand Prix will be suspended for the duration of the War. Instituted in 1911, the race was suspended in 1917 and 1918, but in other years it had attracted the world's premier race drivers.

Hammond As Good As Ever

JOHANNESBURG: Dec. 28.

The Cricket match between Royal Air Force and Transvaal was drawn, but Squadron Leader Wally Hammond, England's Captain, again distinguished himself following the first day's good bowling with brilliant batting. He scored 130 in 157 minutes, including 4 sixes and 13 fours.

Hammond and Squadron Leader Nicholson had a 6th wicket stand of 162, Nicholson being out for 60. The closing scores were:—

Transvaal 329 and 183 for 5 wickets.
Royal Air Force 351.

The Wanderers' Club defrayed expenses and the whole proceeds will be shared between the Airmen's Benevolent Fund and the South African War Funds.—Reuter.

Mysore Championship Contest

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

A brilliant century before lunch score in 105 minutes to-day by C. Govindaraj, Captain, Maharaja's College Cricket team, was the feature of the match between the Indian Gymkhana and Maharaja's College in the semi-final of the Mysore State Cricket Championship for Sir Mirza Ismail's Shield.

The match resulted in a win for the Maharaja's College. C. Govindaraj carried his bat for 122, including 17 fours.

INDIAN GYMKHANA 171.

(B. Frank 69; K. R. Viswanathan 22; Muniswamy 23; Y. S. Ramaswami 5 for 71; A. K. S. Naidu 4 for 24).

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE: 225 for 7 wickets.

(C. Govindaraj (not out) 122; S. Rama Rao 34; S. D. Sadhu 28).

WHAT OCCUPYING BRITISH TROOPS SAW IN BENGHAZI

Houses, Shops, Business Premises And Main Hotel In Wholesale Ruins

BENGHAZI, Dec. 29.

British troops who after the initial entry of British panzer forces streamed into Benghazi on Christmas morning and occupied it, found the hollow shell of a city, says Reuter's special correspondent. Months of hammering by the R.A.F. on the famous Cathedral mole and port installations have been succeeded in the last weeks by terrific bombardments of the whole city and it was hard to find a single house or street undamaged.

The main hotel on the seafront, much patronised by Axis officers, had been rendered uninhabitable; shops and business premises had been mostly ruined.

One hundred and ten British wounded were found in Benghazi and wireless call for assistance for them was sent out on Christmas morning by the British Tank Commander.

On the road from Barce we heard this call answered by a wireless truck of the column coming to occupy the city with whom we were travelling and forthwith ambulances were sent on ahead with medical staff.

In villages along the coast Arabs came out to see us pass and clapped and cheered our troops. At one village they were calling out "Long live the English," some in Arabic, others in Italian. Along the road there was plentiful evidence how the R.A.F. smote the retreating enemy.

Lorries were overturned in a ditch following the bombing, others after machine-gunning and in one case Italian bodies lying alongside testified how enemy had run in an unsuccessful effort to escape.

I counted six large guns of old fashioned design abandoned without limbers. In all probability these were the type of ancient French siege pieces such as "Bardia Bill" which for long had bombarded Tobruk.—Reuter

Iftikhar Beats Madan Mohan

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Iftikhar Ahmed reached the final of the Men's Singles in the East India Lawn Tennis Championships, defeating A Madan Mohan in four sets 6/0, 3/6, 6/2, 6/1. The winner meets either Ghaus Mahomed or J. Mehta.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, HOCKEY.

The Lucknow Youngmen's Association "A" qualified themselves for quarter-finals of the All-India Dr. Ramlal Cup Hockey tournament by defeating the Wiltshire Regiment by seven goals to nil this afternoon.—A. P.

One dose STOPS Stomach Pain

When your stomach feels heavy and sour through excessive acidity, take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

It is surprising how quickly this famous remedy neutralises excess acid—reduces the "blown-out" feeling of flatulence and puts an end to stomach pain.

Maclean Brand Stomach Powder always brings this sure relief, because its perfectly balanced alkalis make burning stomach acid as harmless as water. Whatever your trouble is—Indigestion, Wind, Flatulence, Biliousness, even the more serious Gastric Ulcer, remember

ONE SPOONFUL WILL STOP STOMACH PAIN

Be sure to ask for Maclean. Brand. You can tell the genuine Maclean Brand by this signature. Alex. C. Maclean

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		TINTED " "	8 10½
		WHITE BLOTTING	10 7½
		TINTED "	11 1½

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9 YEARS' SUFFERING EASED IN A DAY

"A New Woman at 61" —Thanks To

IRVING'S **Yeast-Vite** TONIC TABLETS

Dear Sirs,

Reading your advt. one day when in great pain with Gastric Ulcers, I sent my husband to get a bottle of "Yeast-Vite" to try.

When I tell you I had just got to that stage when I had given up all hope, after having X-ray treatment, and having been ill for 9 years, you cannot wonder I felt down. I was always being doubled up in pain, sometimes I could not even walk, so feel I must thank you for your wonderful "Yeast-Vite" tablets. After taking one day's tablets the pain began to ease, and now I am thankful to say I have not a pain, and I feel a new woman. My age is 61.

I told my neighbour about them, she suffers with sleeplessness, and they have also done her good. I shall certainly never be without them now, and I shall be only too pleased to advise anyone who tells me they are suffering to try "Yeast-Vite."

Sincerely yours, M.S.

Rheumatism In Ankle

Now Walks Without Pain at 74

Dear Sirs,

Just a line to thank you for the good Yeast-Vite has done me. I had Rheumatism in the ankle, and seeing your advert, I got a bottle. I have had 6 bottles and am happy to say I can now walk without any Pain and I feel better in myself. I think it is wonderful considering I am 74 years old. I shall always recommend Yeast-Vite. Once more thanking you.

Yours Respectfully,
(Sgd.) R.D.

THE SECRET

The Secret of the immense success of Yeast-Vite lies, of course, in the fact that it is an accurate scientific combination of PURE MEDICINAL YEAST (Saccharomyces Cerevisiae), especially rich in Vitamin B, and other wonderful tonic ingredients as prescribed by leading specialists. Yeast-Vite is the record QUICK Tonic.

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Have you ever actually accepted our world-famous "No Relief—No Pay" offer? Do so NOW! If you are feeling Run-down, Out of Sorts, Headachy, Rheumatic, or in any way below par. Simply obtain a bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Chemist or Stores. Take as directed and, if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us with Guarantee Seal attached, and your money will be refunded in full. Irving's YEAST-VITE TONIC TABLETS from all Chemists and Stores.

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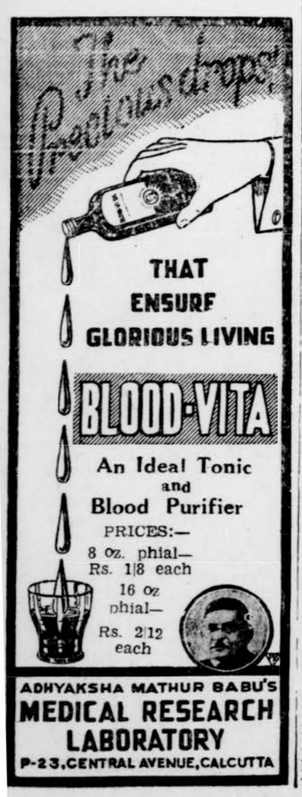

SIND CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

League Party's Attitude

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

In the course of a statement issued by him Khan Bahadur Md. Ayub Khuhro, leader of Muslim League says:—

In the course of the debate on our adjournment motion regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the Premier's statement on what has been styled as a constitutional issue we were asked by the Congress party whether in the event of Khan Bahadur Allah Bux resigning by way of protest we would not form an alternative Ministry. We think this and a few other points call for a categorical explanation from us as to our own position in the matter. At the very outset it will be realised that it would be hazardous for any Party to make any decision as to its own future attitude until and unless the position and viewpoint of the other side is also comprehended. In this case it is certain that a series of actions has been taken by His Excellency the Governor which form the subject matter of the controversy. So far we have heard the Premier only and we do not know what His Excellency has to say on such a grave issue. We do not think the Legislature and the public would be denied the opportunity of knowing His Excellency's standpoint and we venture to hope that at an early date H. E. will either issue some communique or address a special session of the Legislature.

On this question we must admit that the Premier's own conduct in this matter has created a considerable amount of confusion in the minds of public. If the Premier stood for principles, for the rights and dignity of the office he held and if His Excellency had really done something which according to him amounted to an infringement of the constitutional rights of the people why should the Premier have hesitated to take the only constitutional course which lay open before him, namely, one of tendering the resignation of his whole Cabinet in order to vindicate his own position and the position of his constituents? Does he want the country to believe that as long as there is possibility of an alternative Ministry being formed he will not resign and will cling on to the chair in spite of, as he himself said, the daily humiliation and the repeated infringment of his own rights and of the rights of those whom he represents? The novel procedure of inviting the arbitration of the Secretary of State for India hinted at by him does not commend itself to us or to any one else nor do we think the people having the slightest notion of constitutional propriety would countenance the idea of creating such a precedent whereby the Secretary of State would be made the arbitrator to decide whether the Governor is right or the Premier. I hope even the Congress Party will not at sober moments permit the Premier to create such a convention. What is then the alternative? The Premier, if what he says in his statement of December 19 is correct, must either resign or cling on to his office under the heaps of daily humiliation. There is no third alternative for him. As to the Congress query whether we would or would not agree to form an alternative Ministry in the event of the present one resigning, we wonder why such a question should at all have been put to us.

Does it mean that the present Ministry with all the Congress and Hindu backing does not command the solid support of a clear majority apt to stand by it even in case of resignation and that it manages to exist only by artificial means? If that is not the case how can they visualize the possibility of an alternative Ministry being formed? Anyway so far as we are concerned we want to make it clear that we are prepared to support the Premier on the condition that before we commit ourselves to any particular course of action a joint committee of the Congress and League parties is appointed to enquire into the matter.

Jawahar Acquainted With Present Situation In C. I. States

(From Our Correspondent)

BARDOLI, Dec. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference was acquainted with the present political situation of Central India States, specially of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Orchha, Maihar, Ratlam, Jhabua, Sitamau, Dewas, Samthar, Datia, Jobat, etc., by the General Secretary of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference, Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya.

Mr. Vaidya interviewed Pandit Nehru specially and discussed with him for 25 minutes the States problems. Pandit Nehru gave instructions and advise how to carry on political activities in Indian States at the present critical time

Vyas For Bhopal

Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference left for Bhopal to study the Political situation in Bhopal and to see the present condition of the Political prisoners, specially of Janab Shakiralikhan, ex-President of the Bhopal State Peoples' Conference whose condition is reported to be dangerous in Bhopal Central Jail. Mr. Vyas will also go to Ratlam to see the present political situation of Ratlam, and will submit his report on Ratlam and Bhopal to Pandit Nehru.

NEW YORK COTTON
15 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH
New York: December 29.

Previous closing	16.96
To-day's opening	16.98
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	17.11
Difference	+15

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 214

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: December 29.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

New York cotton cable not received.
March 17.00/16.98
May 17.14/17.14
July 17.20/17.19

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: December 29.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Dec/Jan (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Dec/Jan (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Dec/Jan (£16 5/8 sellers) £15 5/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Dec/Jan (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin not quoted.
Electric Copper (£62) =62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (1st sh.) 131 sh

INDIAN WOMEN AND NEW WORLD ORDER

(Continued from page 8)

ment minus the resolutions which add to its bulk, but I feel certain we could achieve more. We have in the past worked for the removal of illiteracy. This field is so vast that our results have been negligible. If we could concentrate for at least one year on this as the major item of our programme in every province we could achieve worth while results. A mass drive against illiteracy started by the Conference would instantly invoke a response from other progressive groups and would help us to establish closer contacts with the villages and with the workers in fields and factories. This would also be a means of educating women in the ideals of the Conference and developing in them a sense of their own responsibilities.

We have before us a scheme for a model village. The idea is good but there are many difficulties which will have to be faced. Such a project requires the undivided attention of those who take it up. For good work we require trained whole-time workers who will live in the village. I am not sure, however, if even then we can do anything of real value. The main problem of the village is one which the villager must solve himself, through a desire for better conditions. We can or course help to arouse consciousness. In the village project besides literacy, medical aid, etc., which will naturally form part of any such scheme I would like the question of cottage industries and co-operatives to receive the attention which is their due. Their importance cannot be stressed too strongly. For an agricultural country the cottage industry becomes a vital necessity—not as the rival of big industry but as a supplementary force which can help to solve the economic problem of the villager. The work done by co-operatives in China has shown how valuable their contribution can be to the national life of a country. We should therefore remember these two items when working out our village project.

This Conference has already expressed its views on the recommendations of the Hindu Law Committee. While we have appreciated the recommendations and are glad that the work of codifying the law of succession has been taken up we must not forget that piecemeal legislation is of little value and what is urgently required is the codification of the whole of Hindu Law based on the principles of equality of status between man and woman.

REMOVE SUSPICION

And lastly may I appeal to you, my friends, to do your bit to remove the hatred and suspicion which have crept into our midst. We have been conscious of this unhappy state of affairs and our Provincial Branches have discussed the question from various points of view, but we have not done anything to create a better atmosphere. An organised effort on behalf of the Conference to restore harmony between the communities will, I am sure, have far-reaching results. India belongs to all of us. Her greatness is the result of that culture to which each set and religion has contributed. Her past glory as well as her present fallen condition are the handiwork of her children. We cannot evade our responsibility by pleading other activities. Some of the work we have done may have value, but if we can contribute even in a small measure to the unity of India we shall not have lived in vain.

Another Indus Barrage

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

Construction of a second barrage on the Indus near Jheruk for lower Sind, at an early date, estimated to cost Rs. three crores was envisaged by H. E. the Governor of Sind, while addressing Zamindars of Shah-Bunder sub division, Karachi District this evening.

He hoped it would be possible to begin work on it at a very early date.—A. P.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: December 29.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: December 29.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: December 29.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER
London: December 29.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
Forward (23 9/16d) 23 9/16d nil

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-b) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai unavailable.
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay: December 29.
There was no trading during night session

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: December 29.

The Stock Exchange was quietly steadyed to-day at £101 5/8.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: December 29.
5 per cent 1958/68 £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £105 7/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £104 7/8
New York Loan £101 5/16
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 15-7
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 36-9
Electric Music Industry 14-6
Princhin Johnson 21-4
Imperial Chemical 32-7
Woolsworth New Ordinary 38-7
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £78 1/2
Dundee 32-1
Unilever Ordinary 29-1
Ford Motors 24-5
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £55 1/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 9/32
Carreas 'A' £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 15/32
P and O Defd 27-1
Distillers 72-3
Bredfords Dye 8-0
British Celanese 6-1
J and P Coates 37-1
Courtaulds Ordinary 33-7
Fine Cotton Spinners 5-7
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-7
Inter Nickel dol 40 1/2
Indian Iron 48-1

TEA SHARES
Assam 17-0
Donaro Tea 30-7
Empire of India 19-1

JUTE
Barnagore £9

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo-Dutch Rubber 14-6
Gula Kelampong 11-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 21-0

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug 17-6
Burma Corporation 5-0
Rio Tintos £7
East Rand Properties £2 1/8 ex-div.
Rand Mines £6 7/8 ex-div.

MINE SHARES
Crown £10 ex-div.
Associated Portland Cement 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold 58-9
Sub Nigel £7 1/8 ex-div
Spring Mines Split Shares £1 5/32 ex-div
Union Corporation 155-

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian 35-7
Anglo-India 44-4
Burma Oil £2 1/2
Mexican Eagle 10-9
Shell Transport £2 9/16
Royal Dutch £20

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary £42 3/4
London Midland Ordinary £17 3/4
London North Eastern Defd £1 9/16
London Southern Defd £15 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent £126
London Transport £40

New York Stock Exchange

New York: December 29.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol	29 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol	26 7/8
United States Steel Common dol	52
United States Steel Preference dol	114.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

HAPUR, December 26

The local wheat market remained very uneventful during the week under review. There is a definitely quietening tendency so far as the new wheat futures are concerned due primarily to the announcement made by the Central Government that the price control would be henceforward enforced on all transactions—(spot delivery or future delivery). The ready wheat market continues very steady and there has been no tangible modification of stock holders disposition to hold to their stocks and authorities have been obliged to requisition wheat to the needs of the public at the control rate. The trade outlook is very depressing in as much as it is uncertain. Jeth had closed at 4/1/6 on Friday last. By Tuesday movements were narrow and confined between 4/0/6 and 4/1/6. But on Wednesday lowest fell to 3/15/4 1/2. Since then movements have been confined between 4/0/6 and 3/15/3. Presently it is quoted at 3/15/3. Ready wheat prices stand at the control rate of 4/6. In retail wheat is being sold at 8 seers 14 chks per rupee.

Exports during the week totalled 25 khattis. The fact that the E. I. Ry. have stopped booking wagons for commercial purposes from Hapur has been a depressive factor. As a result prices of Gur and other commodities that Hapur used to export have fallen down. The present stock is put at 229 khattis as against 425 khattis at the corresponding time last year. Total exports from Hapur during the period from April 1 to December 19 are 551 khattis as compared with 452 khattis during the corresponding period last year and 502 khattis in 1939. The stock of other food cereals is also very low and this would be a supporting factor for wheat markets towards the end of the session.

Weather is rather unfavourable for the standing wheat crop. Rains are badly needed. Strong winds that are blowing these days may do injury to the crop.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, December 29

Linseed May	9	1	9
Wheat January	5	10	0
Wheat May	6	15	0

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, December 29

Pepper ready	101	0	0
Maha Sud 15	93	8	0
Chaitra Sud 15	95	0	0
Ginger ready	34	0	0
Maha Sud 15	28	8	0
Chaitra Sud 15	28	0	0

Three Killed In Railway Accident

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Three Bengali youths lost their lives as the result of an accident on the railway line near Belghuria —24 Parganas last night.

It is stated that when the victims—all employees of a local mill—were returning to their quarters after office hours along the railway line near Belghuria station they were knocked down by a running train. Two of them died instantaneously, while the third expired in hospital shortly after removal there.—A. P.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS

Fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in the Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 26th December 1941.

	Per payiee as.ps.
Rice Country Jirasal	
Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	15-0 to 15-9
(Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	13-9 to 14-6
(Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality	12-9 to 13-6
Patni	8-9 to 9-6
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	6-0
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	6-3
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary	6-3
Gram Banda	6-6
Gram Shahapura	8-3
Turdal Cawnpore Dry	9-6
Turdal Surti Oiled (Superior)	13-6
Masur Dal Superior	8-9
Chana Dal No. 1	8-6
	One lb.
Ghee Hatras	14-0
Til Oil	3-9
Cocoanut oil	3-3
Indian Sugar	2-9
Wimco Matches 40 sticks 2 boxes	0-9
Wimco Matches 60 sticks 2 boxes	1-0
Wimco Matches 50 sticks 2 boxes	1-0
Ghee Porbunder	Re. 1

Yarn And Silk Merchants Quotations

Bombay, December 29

64/2 Koru Nissin—			
Spot	Rs. 29	4	0
December	31	10	0
January	32	4	0
84/2 Koru Nissin—			
Spot	39	0	0
December	41	0	0
January	41	8	0
62/2 Any—			
Spot	2	9	6
December	3	1	0
January	3	2	0
80/2 Any—			
Spot	3	1	6
December	3	8	0
January	3	9	0
150 Any—			
Spot	6	12	0
December	3	1	0
January	3	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, December 29

The local market is being guided by false rumours spread by Bear operators and on Saturday prices collapsed to a new low level. The New York cotton market was steady at a rise of one point and the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 212/8 on scattered selling. At the decline there was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 214/8 but again quietened down at Rs. 214/4 with a limited business. There was renewed liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 211/12 but there was some support from Khelavalas and prices recovered to Rs. 213.

The market was kept open throughout holidays and Bears have depressed prices. Towards the close there was scattered selling and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 212/8. The market is oversold and bears still hope that they will be able to cover at lower rates. It is a one-sided game and quotations at 2 p.m. at the close were as under :—

Broach A/M	Rs.	212	4 0
Broach J/A		217	0 0
Oomra D/J		181	4 0
Oomra March		165	4 0
Oomra May		164	0 0
Bengal D/J		0	0 0
Bengal March		131	0 0
Bengal May		132	8 0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, December 29

Groundnuts February—			
Opening	Rs.	42	10 0
Highest		43	3 0
Lowest		42	6 0
Closing		43	2 0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening		26	4 0
Highest		26	7 0
Lowest		26	0 0
Closing		26	4 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		25	6 0
Highest		25	10 0
Lowest		25	5 0
Closing		25	8 0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		43	4 0
Highest		43	12 0
Lowest		43	4 0
Closing		43	5 0

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Tuesday, December 30, 1941

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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EDEN ON MISSION TO MOSCOW

Discuss Formation Of Supreme Allied Council

CONVERSATIONS SHOW IDENTITY OF VIEWS ON ALLIED STRATEGY AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, participated in talks with M. Stalin, and M. Molotov in Moscow, when questions relating to the conduct of the war and the post-war organisation of peace and security in Europe were discussed, it is revealed in an Anglo-Soviet Communique issued to-night.

The conversations showed the identity of views of both the parties on all questions relating to the conduct of the war and especially in regard to the necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany.

Both the parties are convinced that the Moscow conversations constitute a new important forward step towards closer collaboration between the Soviet and Great Britain.

The historic visit by Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, to Moscow to see M. Stalin, while Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are meeting in Washington, was disclosed in an Anglo-Soviet communique issued to-night.

This momentous move was kept as close a secret as Mr. Churchill's Trans-Atlantic visit.

Mr. Eden was accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Nye, the new ex-Ranker Vice-Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London, and Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador in Moscow, took part in the discussions with M. Stalin and M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar.

The communique emphasises that post-war problems as well as the "utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany" were discussed, and states that both the parties are convinced that the conversations constitute a "new important step forward towards closer collaboration between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain."

Identity Of Views

The full Anglo-Soviet communique says, "In the second half of December 1941 there took place in Moscow between the President of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars M. Stalin and the Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs M. Molotov on the one hand and the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden on the other, an exhaustive exchange of views on questions relating to the conduct of the war and to the post war organisation of peace and security in Europe.

The Soviet Ambassador in Great Britain M. Maisky and His Majesty's Ambassador in the U. S. S. R. Sir Stafford Cripps were present at these conversations. Further, some of the meetings were attended by the British Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and by the Vice-Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Lieut.-General Nye.

The conversations which took place in a friendly atmosphere, showed the identity of views of both the parties on all questions relating to the conduct of the war, and especially with regard to the necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany, and adoption thereafter of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in future.

The exchange of views on questions relating to the post-war organisation of peace and security provided much important and useful material, which will facilitate future elaboration of concrete proposals on this subject.

Both the parties are convinced that the Moscow conversations constitute a new important forward step towards closer collaboration between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain.

Eden Meets Chinese Military Representatives

Mr. Eden's meeting with M. Stalin represents a momentous step forward in grand strategy for victory over the Axis powers writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The discussions took place while Mr. Churchill was conferring with President Roosevelt in Washington on joint plans for unity and action.

Mr. Eden also met high military representatives of General Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Thus in two capitals, separated by nearly 5,000 miles of land and sea, the leaders of four great powers, united in a fight against aggression, reached agreement on plans which will have decisive effects on the world war.

But throughout the meetings Moscow and Washington were kept in touch one with the other, so the decisions taken might be implemented by all, and measures were also taken to keep the Dominions and all Allied Governments advised of the progress made.

The meetings were under discussion before Japan attacked America, but with entry of the United States into the war and the consequent vast extension of the conflict, arrangements were rushed forward so that at the earliest possible moment the great powers might concert their strategy on land, air and sea.

Equally important decisions regarding production and common pool of war material and diplomatic policy were reached. The main purpose of both the meetings was the setting up of some form of a Supreme Allied Council to direct and control the grand strategy of the Allies from now until the end of the war.

In the surprises and shocks of the future the Council may find it necessary to organise and launch joint Allied forces against the enemy and in the realms of supply to direct through the shortest channels an overwhelming mass of aeroplanes, tanks and war supplies, which America, the arsenal of free peoples, will soon be producing.

Colossal Allied Striking Force

American observers are of the opinion that Washington will be the principal meeting place. The statesmen of all the four countries have already agreed upon the principle of close association of the Allies in reconstruction, which will be necessary after the war and of meeting the problems of occupied countries and those vast areas which have been overrun and ravaged by the war.

It is fully appreciated also that a common policy in diplomacy is almost equally as important as a common purpose and strategy in war. It is realised that the linking of the vast man-power of Russia with the almost limitless industrial resources of the United States will provide so colossal a striking force, that nothing could withstand it.

The leaders of all four great powers have agreed that the formation of a supreme allied authority for the prosecution o. the war is essential.

Some idea of the wide scope of the Moscow talks is given by the fact that Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugesson, the British Ambassador to Turkey, and Sir Reader Bullard, our Minister in Teheran, were both present during the discussions.

Their advice on the Middle East situation and the possible course of events there would no doubt be of the greatest value, when co-ordinated plans were being drawn up.

It is emphasised that arrangements for holding the Moscow conference had been fully made before the Japanese attack on the United States. Mr. Eden had in fact already left London for Moscow before that attack was carried out.

Stalin's Banquet To Eden

During Mr. Eden's visit to Moscow M. Stalin gave a banquet in Kremlin, at which the British Foreign Secretary was the guest of honour. Mr Eden also was granted facilities to visit the battle front, presumably in the Moscow zone.

For possibly the first time a British Cabinet Minister's name has appeared in an official statement without any title—not even Minister. The text published in London of the Anglo-Russian communique on Mr. Eden's talks with M Stalin in Moscow refers merely to Anthony Eden, Stalin, Molotov and Maisky As Privy Councillor Mr. Eden is referred to on formal occasions as "the Right Honourable".—Reuter.

Mookerjee Hurries Back

Sequel To Bengal Cabinet Crisis

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

On receipt of an urgent telegram from the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, about certain unexpected Cabinet developments, Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Finance Minister, Bengal, returned to Calcutta this morning.

Dr. Mookerjee, it is recalled, was detained at Colgong for about three days on his way to attend the Bhagalpur session of the Hindu Mahasabha. The order of detention was withdrawn on Saturday afternoon when he left for Madhupur 'en route' to Calcutta.

On arrival at Howrah Station, Dr. Mookerjee was accorded a great ovation on behalf of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha and various other public organisations. He was profusely garlanded by the representatives of different public bodies and individuals.—A.P.

Sarat Bose Taken To Trichinopoly Jail

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was brought to Madras yesterday from Calcutta and taken to Trichinopoly last night He will be kept under detention in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.—A. P.

Sir Purshotamdas Interviews Sardar

BARDOLI, Dec. 28.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas arrived here yesterday from Bombay. He had interviews with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—United Press.

POETS' CONFERENCE

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 27.

The Poets' Conference announced to be held along with the Mahasabha was held successfully at Lalu Babu's Dharamshala to-day under the presidentship of Mr Katianidu Sarma of Lucknow.—United Press.

FREE FRENCH COUP IN PACIFIC

De Gaulle To Exchange Views With Allied Govts.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Free French Headquarters in London stated to-day that there will be an exchange of views between General de Gaulle and the interested Allied Governments on the diplomatic questions involved in the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands off New Foundland by the Free French on Christmas eve.—Reuter.

CHUNGKING. CALCUTTA NEW AIR ROUTE

CHUNGKING, Dec 28.

A new air route linking Chungking with Calcutta has been inaugurated by extending the China-Burma line to India, announced the Chungking radio on Sunday night. Two round trips will be made regularly.—Reuter.

New Zealand Declares War On Bulgaria

WELLINGTON, Dec. 29.

New Zealand has declared war on Bulgaria as from December 13.—Reuter.

Indian Women And New World Order

Call To Britain To Abandon Dual Role Of Democrat At Home And Autocrat In India

Mrs. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT EXHORTS HER INDIAN SISTERS TO PLAY THEIR PART IN PRESENT WORLD CRISIS

COCANADA, December 29.

That the establishment of world peace can be brought about only by rooting out the causes that lead to national wars and that among such causes the domination of one country by another and the exploitation of one people by another are the most potent and in the planning for a new world order women, including Indian women, should take their proper share, was stressed by Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit in her presidential address to the 16th session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Cocanada on December 29.

Taking stock of the work of the Conference during the past 16 years, Mrs. Pandit pleaded for the co-ordination of all women's organisations in the country under some federal scheme, so as to avoid overlapping in the work that is done.

I regret that it has not been possible for any visitors from overseas to attend this session of the Conference. You are perhaps aware that we had invited Miss Vera Brittain as one of our distinguished guests this year. She had accepted our invitation and we were looking forward to meeting one with whom we were already familiar through her writings. Her "Letters to Peace Lovers" have struck a responsive chord in many Indian hearts. But permission for her to come to India was withheld in spite of every effort made by our Liaison Committee in England and by our retiring President here. Miss Brittain's views on war are well-known and the authorities felt that her presence in India might "further embarrass an already tense situation." The decision of the authorities was unfortunate. At this critical period in the relationship between the people of India and those of England human contacts are important. Miss Vera Brittain's visit would have forged another link in that chain of friendship between our peoples which this organisation has been slowly trying to create.

I should like to express my gratification at the presence of Shrimati Kamaladevi in our midst to-day after her long absence abroad where she has so ably represented India's cause in many countries. I am sure you will permit me to extend a welcome to her on behalf of the Conference.

WAR

For several years now our Conference has passed resolutions expressing its opinion against war as a method of solving international problems. At each session we have spoken in eloquent terms of the necessity for a united front by the women of India in condemning the forces of aggression. Unfortunately, however, our resolutions have not gone very far beyond the hall in which they were passed, nor has there been perhaps an adequate understanding on the part of the majority of our sisters of the implications of our anti-war resolutions. We have been far away from the horrors of war and it is not always easy to understand an issue, however vital, which does not concern one directly. The situation has, however, changed during the last year and

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

to-day the possibility of war is nearer to India than ever before. From what angle are we going to approach the problem at this session of our Conference?

NEW WORLD ORDER

In the West our sisters are thinking deeply over these problems. Progressive organisations are trying to find a better way of adjusting human and national relations in the post-war world. The great forces arising in the world to-day will ultimately help to shape the new world which will come into being after the war. It is in planning for a new world order that women should take their share, and for this it is necessary to know how we shall approach the problem. Unless we can define our attitude to-day it will not be possible to share in the task of building up to-morrow. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in a statement issued a few months ago, has reaffirmed its belief as follows: "War is a crime developing a vicious circle in which violence begets violence and reprisals." It has declared itself in favour of a world-order based on a "new attitude of man to man and nation to nation, with a realisation of interdependence and a renunciation of exploitation and profiteering." But declarations to be effective must be implemented by action. The establishment of world peace by the ending of national wars depends on the removal of the causes of wars. They can only be rooted out by the ending of the domination of one country by another and the exploitation of one people by another. Women's organisations should throw all their weight in favour of world disarmament and peacefully labour for the establishment of a juster political and economic order.

NON-VIOLENCE

I have been a member of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom for several years. I have also the honour to belong to the Indian National Congress whose official creed is non-violence. In spite of the criticism and ridicule which has been directed at the non-violent creed, there is an increasing number of thinking men and women all over the world who believe that if the world is not to destroy itself and revert to barbarism it must ultimately accept the principle of non-violence. As women we have a special responsibility cast on us. We must decide whether we shall ally ourselves to the forces of life, or those of death. Are we going to join the group that by their acquiescence make wars possible? Shall we bear sons only that they may murder other women's sons and help to maintain a system which stands self-condemned? Or shall we raise our united voice in favour of a brave new world where human life and human liberty receive the respect which is their due, where progress and security are within the grasp of each individual? The choice is before us. The future, not for women only but for humanity as well, is what the women of today make of it. Let us not treat this matter lightly.

FREEDOM DENIED TO INDIA

If you will bear with me I would ask you to turn your attention for a moment to conditions in our own country. While Britain fights for democracy and the liberties of small nations, freedom is denied to India. The people of India have declared their opposition to the Fascist nations and their sympathy with the progressive forces of the world but how can there be any real co-operation except on terms of equality? The authoritative nature of British rule in India contradicts Britain's announcements about her war aims. Unless the right of India to freedom is recognised how can the people of India fight to preserve the freedom of other nations? Unless it is recognised that the new world must be built up on the co-operation of a free people in a free world order what ultimate good can come of a victory even by the so-called progressive powers? These are the questions which face us.

WORK OF WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Let us now look at the work we have been doing. The Conference during its 16 years has enlarged gradually and there has been a genuine effort to extend its scope and utility and to bring into its fold women in all walks of life. But if it is to be a living organisation, one which carries weight and can claim to be truly representative of the womanhood of India, a much greater effort has to be made to widen our scope still further and to join forces with other progressive organisations which work for women. Our outlook, too, must become wider and, though I do not wish the Conference to become involved in party politics, I do believe the days are gone when a group or organisation can keep itself aloof from current political thought. Politics to-day have become part of our daily life, we cannot avoid their implication. We must therefore understand the difference between narrow party politics and those larger issues of nationalism which face us. We must not let ourselves be sidetracked by things which seem important but which are, after all, only a part of the bigger issue. Any piecemeal solutions can be nothing more than a patchwork, but a solution of the basic issues will automatically solve all our smaller problems. We should, I think, ally our Conference with all those progressive movements in India which work for liberty—the liberty of the individual as well as the liberty of the country. To-day woman faces the world as an individual for the first time. Her problems are the problems of society, and while fighting for those legal, civic and economic rights, which are still denied to us let us not forget that the whole question of rights for women is closely linked up with the social question which, in its turn, is part of the larger political question.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION

I believe in co-ordination. We have at present a number of organisations which are working for women in India. There is overlapping in the work that is done and sometimes quite unnecessary opposition and jealousy. Our country is big enough for a number of organisations having similar aims to function side by side amicably and in the best interests of women. But unless there is some co-ordination of activity progress must be delayed and slow. We have lost much time already; we cannot afford further delays without seriously risking our future. I would like to see a co-ordination of all women's organisations under some federal scheme.

In the past we have been in the habit of passing a number of resolutions. The report of our annual session would perhaps be a less imposing docu-

(Continued on Page 7)

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day:

CHARLIE CHAN — ALL TIED UP IN KNOTS — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

HA! AT LAST, KNOW ELUSIVE MURDERER WORE THIS COSTUME WHEN OLSON WAS KILLED!
I'LL SWEAT THE TRUTH OUT OF JACK CONWAY!
WAIT! THERE MUST BE A MISTAKE!
IMPATIENT ARROW OVERSHOOTS DESTINATION! ALSO CRAVE SPEECH WITH YOUNG CONWAY, BUT—
HEY! SOMEBODY'S YELLING FOR HELP!
IT IS SOUND OF DANTON'S VOICE!
WHAT IN THE WORLD CAN HAVE HAPPENED?
Alfred Andriola
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